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Romania's Roman Arrives for Visit

AU1105125690 Sofia BTA in English
1237 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)—Petre Roman, the Romanian prime minister arrived today [11 May] on a business visit at the invitation of the head of the Bulgarian Government Andrey Lukanov. Immediately after his arrival the two began talks. Later they were joined by the officials who are accompanying Petre Roman and their Bulgarian partners.

As Petre Roman said upon his arrival, at the present meeting an outline will be made of the trends of bilateral cooperation for which Romanian experts have arrived yesterday. According to him in the sphere of economy there are real basis for broad cooperation.

The six-hour visit of the Romanian Premier plans a meeting with Bulgarian President Petur Mladenov.

Petre Roman is accompanied by ministers of foreign trade, electrical energy, national economy, chemistry and petrochemistry and metallurgy.

Mladenov Meets Roman

AU1105190090 Sofia BTA in English
1709 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)—President Petur Mladenov received today Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman.

During the talk they exchanged information about the socio-political situation in Bulgaria and Romania and the preparation for parliamentary elections in these two countries. The two sides discussed the possibilities for activation of cooperation in the sphere of economy and policy to the interest of the two neighbourly countries future.

Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers was present at the meeting.

Roman Meets Lukanov

AU1105190390 Sofia BTA in English
1710 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)—The situation on the eve of elections in the two countries and future cooperation were discussed at the talks held here between the leaders of the governments of Bulgaria Andrey Lukanov and Romania, Petre Roman.

They stressed the paramount significance of the present political moment to the further development of Bulgaria and Romania and to their quick joining the democratic traditions and the economic development of Europe.

A stress was made that it is necessary to improve the mechanism of foreign trade relations in compliance with the two countries' transition to a market economy.

Serious hopes were layed on production specialization and cooperation, on the development of direct contacts between the immediate producers, the establishment of joint enterprises and mixed research teams. It was agreed as from January 1, 1991 that a three-year period as a step towards the introduction of payments in convertible currency in bilateral goods exchange.

Andrey Lukanov and Petre Roman noted that the democratic processes which have started in the countries of Eastern Europe, the gradual overcoming of the bloc approach in international relations and the transition towards a constructive dialogue help to strengthen the confidence and security and partners relations between all peoples and countries in the world.

Roman Ends Visit

AU1105211690 Sofia BTA in English
2035 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)—Now we are rediscovering ourselves as partners, Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov of Bulgaria stated today after completing the talks with his Romanian counterpart, Mr Petre Roman.

Mr Andrey Lukanov explained that the totalitarian regimes in the two countries, their bosses, had reduced bilateral relations to personal meetings.

The Bulgarian government leader underlined that the road to rediscovering Bulgaro-Romanian partnership consists in the democratization of Bulgaro-Romanian relations in conformity with the democratic tendencies prevailing in the development of the two countries.

Mr Lukanov stressed that the talks that ended by signing a protocol on the decisions for cooperation in trade and economy were very useful.

We agreed on the main lines along which our economic relations and especially the two countries' payment relations should be restructured by placing them on a market basis, he said.

An agreement was reached to make a detailed review of all previous programmes for cooperation. Mr Lukanov made a joke by saying that the two countries are record-holders as far as the number of their programs and agreements in this field are concerned. Only the rational points in the programs should be taken to form the basis of the future Bulgaro-Romanian relations.

Pointing out that the ecological problem is a very serious one and that it equally concerns both countries as they have a common border on the two sides of which there are a number of enterprises, Mr Andrey Lukanov stated that the steps already taken for its solution should be advanced further and the settlement of the problem completed. It will contribute to calming down the population and to strengthening the confidence between the two countries, he pointed out.

It was really a working meeting, Premier Petre Roman of Romania said. He laid a stress on the position the two sides share that their countries' cooperation should be based on direct contacts between companies, associations, enterprises, and ordinary citizens. We see the role of the government only in determining the framework under which interaction would be most efficient, he said. Life has proved that an economy governed by the top is imperfect, Mr Petre Roman said. In his view the orientation of the two countries to a market economy and their participation in the all-European process create prerequisites for more freedom in economic relations and for a more rapid establishment of really operative contacts.

UDF Delegation Meets Chirac, Leaves Paris

AU1105143090 Sofia BTA in English
1224 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Paris, May 11 (BTA corr.)—Upon leaving Paris SDS [Union of Democratic Forces - UDF] delegation leader Zhelyu Zhelev said he was greatly satisfied with the delegation visit to France. "Our meetings with prominent representatives of the French political circles were an acknowledgement about the Bulgarian opposition and democratization in Bulgaria," he said.

This morning [11 May] the delegation was received by Jacques Chirac, leader of the Rassemblement Pour la Republique (RPR) [Rally for the Republic] and mayor of Paris. "France has old relations with Bulgaria which explains the attention by which it is following the changes in your country," he said. "She is ready to help your country's overcoming of the crisis, but cannot do everything alone and relies on coordinated actions in the frameworks of Europe. In the European Community there is a positive mood for helping Bulgaria."

Zhelyu Zhelev invited Jacques Chirac to visit Bulgaria at the final stage of the pre-election campaign. The invitation was accepted and it is possible that together with Mr Chirac a group of French observers also arrives in Bulgaria for the elections.

Delegation Visits London

AU1105203290 Sofia BTA in English
1920 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] London, May 11 (BTA correspondent)—A delegation of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF] arrived here today on a three-day visit at the invitation of the British Foreign Office. The delegation is headed by Prof Dr Zhelyu Zhelev, chairman of the SDS.

The program envisages meetings with members of the British Government and leaders of the major political parties, visits to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, meetings with the leadership of the ruling Conservative Party and with journalists of the central mass media. On Saturday the members of the Bulgarian delegation will visit Aberdeen where the annual conference of the organization of the Conservative Party in Scotland has been opened. There they will have a meeting with the members of the party leadership and of the government.

Today the SDS representatives had a business lunch with Mr Christopher Hulls, head of the department for Eastern Europe of the British Foreign Office. Later on Prof Zhelyu Zhelev and other members of the delegation had a meeting at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. A SDS representative was received at the headquarters of the Conservative Party.

At Heathrow Airport, before leaving for Aberdeen, the delegation had a 45-minute meeting with Mr Douglas Hurd, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1900 GMT on 11 May carries an almost identical item on the UDF delegation's London visit but also adds: "British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd was briefed on the present political situation in Bulgaria and on the UDF's plans related to the present political and economic development in our country. The UDF representatives stressed the opposition's wish to establish a totally democratic system based on a market economy. Douglas Hurd pointed out that, like all other East European countries, Bulgaria can hardly rely on substantial economic and other assistance as long as its government does not engage in the democratization process. In his opinion, no government whatsoever that is, to some extent, linked with communism can hope to obtain such assistance. He confirmed that British representatives are expected to attend the forthcoming Bulgarian elections as guests. Several specific questions related to the future cooperation between the two countries, especially in connection with the forthcoming elections, were also discussed."]

UDF Group Meets Thatcher

AU1305173890 Sofia BTA in English
1632 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] London, May 13 (BTA corr)—The visit of the Bulgarian SDS [Union of Democratic Forces—UDF] delegation headed by its chairman Prof. Zhelyu Zhelev continued yesterday [12 May] with meetings in Aberdeen where there is an annual conference of the Scottish organization of the Conservative Party. They met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, with Geoffrey Howe, deputy leader of the party and leader of the House of Commons, with the party president Kenneth Baker and other leaders of the ruling party as well as with conservatives, members of the European Parliament. Sir Geoffrey Howe gave last night a dinner in the honor of the delegation.

During the talks the SDS representatives expressed their opinions about the preelection situation in Bulgaria and informed their British hosts about the opposition activity in this period. According to the members of the SDS delegation Margaret Thatcher was well informed about the situation in Bulgaria and has stressed that she is following closely the preelection campaign. She has

expressed the opinion that elections in the country should really be free and fair and showed interest in the access of the opposition parties to the mass media. The British Government will follow closely whether the elections will be held according to law, she said.

In their talk with BTA correspondent Zhelyu Zhelev and the other members of the delegation expressed satisfaction with their meetings on Scottish land.

"We broached on all issues in which we were interested and met understanding, Zhelyu Zhelev said. The first issue was about the guaranteeing of free and fair elections.

We invited the Conservative and the other parties to send their guests to the elections. This invitation was received with readiness by everyone. The number of these guests will be additionally specified, but we are hoping that there will be representatives from the Labor Party and the European Parliament as well as of the British Parliament.

Secondly, we were interested in the support which Britain can give us as irrespective of the fact who will win the elections our country will have to come out of the crisis. For this, however, we need the firm support of the main European states. On this issue our opinions were also shared. Our interlocutors were interested in some of the details related to our economic program, in how we saw the transition to market economy, in the mechanisms and ways through which it will be materialized. As you know our delegation has a competent expert whose statements were always well accepted.

The mass media here showed interest in the delegation visit. Information about the delegation visit were run by THE TIMES, INDEPENDENT, GUARDIAN. The SDS representatives, expressed however certain regrets concerning some inaccuracies in THE TIMES information.

Today ended the three-day visit of the SDS delegation to Britain. It was made after the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Upon departure for Washington Zhelyu Zhelev expressed before BTA correspondent his satisfaction with the results of the delegation visit. "We expressed before our interlocutors our opinions about the ways and means for taking Bulgaria out of the crisis," he said. "We made a point that we could use some of the British experience. Our aim was also to draw the attention to Bulgaria as a potential partner, as until now she somehow remained in the periphery of Europe's field of vision. We think that here, as well as in some of the other Western European countries there is not a clear picture about the economic situation in Bulgaria.

"During our meetings we also stressed that we are striving for a peaceful and civilized transition from the totalitarian system towards a democratic society in the political and economic sphere.

"We addressed an invitation to the leader of the Labor Party Mr Niel Kinnock to visit Bulgaria but we still don't have a concrete answer. We also expressed our wish that many British representatives should come as guests for the elections in Bulgaria, which would be a guarantee against possible falsifications."

Foreign Policy Developments, Trends Reviewed

AU1105141390 Sofia BTA in English 1349 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)—Bulgarian foreign policy priority trends were analyzed here today at the first conference of the Bulgarian Association for International Relations.

Founded in February, 1990, the association unites scholars, cultural figures and profesional diplomats. It is a social organization, independent of the state institutes and political parties, which gives opportunities for exchange of opinions and works out concepts for key problems of Bulgaria's foreign policy.

The priority trends in this country's foreign political activity in the beginning of the 90's were discussed at today's [11 May] conference. The First Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Stefan Staykov spoke about the problems of national security in the light of the changes taking place in Europe.

The influence of the democratic changes in Bulgaria on the country's foreign political activity, Bulgaria and international law are only some of the topics which the association discusses.

Diplomats Foreign Currency Violations Clarified

AU1105104590 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 6 May 90 p 2

[Boryana Buchvarova report: "Diplomatic Irregularities Are Clarified"]

[Text] Articles published in the NEZAVISIMOST weekly served as the reason for the clarification by Ambassador Dimitur Popov, chief legal adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The newspaper published a document of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from February 1988, intended for official use only. It reveals information about neglected state, financial, and accountability discipline in the Bulgarian embassies abroad. The most striking facts are related to foreign currency violations by Bulgarian diplomats to the tune of 100,000 foreign currency leva. They had been established by financial inspections in our embassies during the period of 1986-87.

Ambassador Dimitur Popov told the journalists: The following violations of financial discipline have been established: The freely convertible foreign currency has been exchanged by our diplomats on the black market rather than through the official channels of the relevant state. The revenue that had been obtained in this manner

had been invested in purchases for the embassies or for representative events. Such specific cases had been revealed in our embassies in Baghdad, led by A. Angelov; Dar es-Salaam, led by S. Serafimov; Damascus, led by G. Yankov; and Harare, led by A. Atanasov. (NEZAVISIMOST explains in an editorial note that A. Atanasov is Andrey Lukanov's brother.)

Ambassador Popov said that the document was not classified and that it was addressed to all Bulgarian diplomats. According to an instruction issued by Petur Mladenov, the findings of the auditing commission had been sent to all embassies, while the embassies' leaders and employees had been obliged to adopt measures in order to avoid such violations and improve discipline.

The former head of the embassy financial department in Damascus is being prosecuted for illegally exchanging convertible foreign currency and for other financial violations.

According to another instruction issued by Petur Mladenov, materials containing accusations against the former ambassador to Baghdad had been sent to the Committee on State and People's Control. The committee had responded that the ambassador's guilt had not been proven and that he should be cleared of any responsibility. The committee had also proposed to refer the matter to the prosecution offices. In its conclusion, the Chief Prosecutor's Office had pointed out that, on the basis of Article 250 of the Penal Code, no crime had been established because no violations of the law's provisions on deals with currency assets and on currency control had been found, nor any violations of the Council of Ministers' Act on Applying Article 250 of the Penal Code.

On the basis of a decision by the minister of foreign affairs, the ambassadors in Dar es-Salaam and Harare had been obliged to pay to the state budget the amounts they had earned from the illegal exchange of foreign currency. Despite the fact that their actions are not subject to prosecution on the basis of our law, they do represent a violation of international ethics.

Dimitur Popov recalled that it was to the credit of the Bulgarian diplomatic corps that funds from the United Nations and other international organizations have entered our national treasury. In addition, he pointed out that the majority of the employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are honest persons.

Talks on Germany Talks 'Businesslike,' 'Calm'

AU1305171890 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 7 May 90 p 4

[Commentary by Petur Bochukov: "The '2+4' Formula Is Working"]

[Text] Events are no longer overtaking the politicians. The fears that the processes of German unification are developing at an uncontrolled speed have given way to businesslike and calm talks. The first round of these negotiations, according to the "two-plus-four" formula—the foreign ministers of the two Germanies plus their colleagues from the four victors of World War II, namely the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, and France were successfully concluded in Bonn. This was the view of all the participants, irrespective of the differences remaining on issues of military political security in Europe.

The task of the six foreign ministers at their first conference was not a difficult one. They only had to set out their positions on the foreign policy aspects of the reunification, draw up a schedule and agenda for the following meetings, and outline the close link between German and European unity. This they succeeded in doing. They succeeded because they showed goodwill and because they all stated their agreement with German reunification, as well as the desire that this should come about as soon as possible. In addition, the participants in the first round of negotiations confirmed their unanimity on the question of the inviolability of Poland's western border, which has to be guaranteed legally by an international treaty. Procedural issues were also resolved: The next meetings of the six ministers will be held in Berlin in June, in Paris in July, and in Moscow in September. These meetings will precede the all-European "Helsinki 2" conference this autumn.

"The statements by Shevardnadze, Genscher, and Baker after the conference bear evidence to their satisfaction that the building of German unity and the related foreign policy aspects are proceeding in parallel. After the GDR elections and the formation of the broad coalition, the process of German reunification entered its second stage, namely the drafting of practical mechanisms for its realization. However, while the problems relating to creating a uniform infrastructure remain an "internal" matter and the concern of the Bonn and Berlin governments alone, the foreign policy aspects of the unification affect many countries and are of crucial importance for European security.

The Soviet position is clear, namely that unification in a NATO context is incompatible with Moscow's interests, and therefore it supports the idea of German neutrality. The remaining participants in the talks support Germany's membership in NATO. However, as the Bonn conference showed, the opposing viewpoints form no obstacle to the development of the process because it is not a question of a dilemma—neutrality or membership of NATO, but of using the Helsinki process to synchronize the two processes—German reunification and the creation of a collective system of security in Europe. However, it is evident that the reunification will predate the building of this system. Accordingly, an interim solution has to be found. At yet it is still not clear what this solution will be. However, the solution of the first task by the "two-plus-four" formula clearly demonstrated that goodwill is evident, and that it is possible to create a transitional mechanism that will satisfy everyone's interests.

Vigil Outside PRC Embassy Commemorates Protest

AU1205193790 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] A rally and vigil took place on 12 May outside the Chinese Embassy in Sofia to mark the anniversary of the beginning of the Beijing Spring, the student unrest that began on 13 May and culminated in bloody clashes in Tiananmen Square on 4 June 1989.

The rally and vigil was organized by the Federation of Independent Student Associations, the Bulgarian-Tibetan Friendship Association, the Christian Union Salvation, and the Ecoglasnost Independent Association.

As the initiators pointed out, the event formed part of the international initiative in support of human rights in China and Tibet.

The rally and vigil, which was led by Priest Monk Khristofor Subev, adopted a declaration addressed to the Chinese National People's Congress.

Minister Semerdzhiev's Leave of Absence Noted

AU1105190990 Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)—As of May 14, 1990 General Atanas Semerdzhiev, minister of the interior in the cabinet formed by the Bulgarian Socialist Party will be on unpaid leave until the elections. He goes on leave in connection with his participation in the election campaign.

Lukanov Statement on Heading Cabinet Denied

AU1105185190 Sofia BTA in English 1816 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)—A government spokesman refuted the announcement broadcast today by the Horizont Program of the Bulgarian Radio quoting ASSOCIATED PRESS. According to the announcement Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov had said he was ready to head the cabinet even if the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] lost the elections. Answering an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent whether he would accept to head the cabinet if the BSP does not win an absolute majority in the elections, the prime minister said that he would head it only if these were the instructions of the BSP. Further on he pointed out that in his view a coalition government is necessary, because at least for an interim period the country would need a government enjoying broad public support. The political, economic and legal reforms which are to be carried out are so important and complex that in our view it is impossible for any political force alone to cope with this task, he said.

Election Campaign, Candidates Lists Surveyed

AU1405092090 Sofia BTA in English 0719 GMT 14 May 90

["Last Week: Degree of Political Life Rises"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA commentary by Mrs Khristina Gulubova)—Other seven days brought closer the 10 of June elections of a Grand (Constituent) Assembly which determines the image of last week, full of home and foreign-political events. [sentence as received]

The colors of the bulletins of the 36 parties and coalitions registered for participation in the elections were declared on May 7. By the end of the registering term, May 11, their number grew to 40.

The lists of over half of the electorate regions with candidates for the majority and proportional system had been arriving by late night on May 11. The electorate law approved in the beginning of May plans that 200 deputies are elected in each of the two systems.

Between 5 and 16 candidates are expected to compete for each deputy place in the single mandate regions of the country.

Many parties have stated their lists for the capital city many-mandate region. Among them are the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party]—34 candidates, the oppositional SDS [Union of Democratic Forces—UDF]—29 candidates, the Political Oppositional Bloc-Center—24; the National Labor Party—18, the Alternative Socialist Association (ASO) Faction of the BSP—23; the Alternative Socialist Party—17; Era-3—2, etc.

The spokesman of the Central Electorate Commission Dimitur Popov said that the commission instructions are well met and there are only some isolated cases of non-observance of the principle for parity presence of the major political forces in the section commissions.

The BZNS [Bulgarian Agrarian National Union] said that 90 per cent of this party's candidates for M.P.s [members of parliament] are nominated for the first time.

The BSP is also nominating new political personalities. Only 28 of its candidates have been deputies in the present National Assembly. The major part of its candidates are representatives of the reforming forces.

An Independent Public Council for Avoiding Violence in the Political and Public Life was founded during this week. Representatives of the political forces and movements in the country are participating. The council was established after the Foreign Affairs Ministry proposal made on May 5.

A nonprofit association was also founded "Citizens Initiative for Free and Democratic Election." Its aim is to help and cooperate the citizens in the free and legal practicing of their electoral right and their other political

rights. The association will carry its own observations on the electoral process and election holding.

The text of the agreement was published for nonviolence, observance of law and the citizens rights, proposed by President Petur Mladenov to the political parties and social organizations in this country. The president's initiative was backed by the signatures of some three million citizens and got the approval of the three major political forces, the BSP, the SDS and the BZNS.

The leadership of the Bulgarian Christian Democratic Party (Center) said in a declaration that it will not sign the president's proposal as it feels discriminated regarding the possibilities to carry its election campaign.

The leadership of the same party declared a five-day symbolic hunger strike as a protest against the gross, according to it, infringement of the law of the political parties by this country's government. This party protests that no paper is allotted for the publishment of a press body.

The tour of the SDS delegation headed by its chairman Dr Zhelyu Zhelev, to Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain and the United States is also related with the preelection campaign. It aims to acquaint the leaders of these states with the opposition opinions about the preelection situation and its activity in this period.

An agreement between Bulgaria and the European Community for trade and economic cooperation was signed in Brussels on May 8.

Presidential Declaration on National Consensus

AU1105185790 Sofia BTA in English
1741 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 1 (BTA)—The national conciliation and unity of the people combined with strict and unflinching respect for citizens' basic freedoms and rights are the most important things today. The declaration on the ethnic problem adopted by the National Assembly evidences the consensus of all political forces. It is a basic document that guarantees peace and stability in the country, it is said in the declaration made by the presidency.

It is announced that every day letters are received at the president's office which show that many citizens are worried by the attempts at disregarding the accords which form the core of the document.

Bulgaria's president is invariably guided by the position of principle that the ethnic problem of the country is an internal affair, it is Bulgaria's own problem and it should be realized by all authorities and citizens in the country. The Bulgarian language is the official language of the country, compulsory for all schools, establishments, organizations and public services. It is the official language all mass media are obliged to use. The citizens' right to profess their religion and to have their own ethnic awareness should not impair the Bulgarian character of the country and the century-old culture created in this land. Bulgaria's flag and coat of arms are sacred things for the Bulgarian people, it is pointed out in the declaration.

The president calls upon all activists in the election campaign to think about the possible consequences before using ethnic, religious or linguistic differences for the achievement of political purposes of their own.

Mladenov Leads Latest Public Opinion Poll

AU1205202790 Sofia BTA in English
1904 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 12 (BTA)—According to the latest pre-election inquiry, announced tonight on national TV, the list for the most popular personalities is again headed by President Petur Mladenov, followed by Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov and National Defence Minister Dobri Dzhurov. The new thing is that Dobri Dzhurov went to third place which may be due to his participation in the pre-election campaign. It is believed that these people are approved mainly because of their neutral political appearance.

The enquiry is showing the percentage of approval of the chairman of the Social Democratic Party Petur Dertliev who, according to the commentator of the inquiry results, is making greatest progress among the oppositional leaders due to his moderate political image.

In the political party grading the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] has 44.4, SDS [Union of Democratic Forces—UDF] 25.7, and BZNS [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] 11.4. 11.4 per cent will vote only for personalities.

The enquiry poses for the first time the question which of the political parties will win most votes?

In reply to this question the BSP gets 43.7, the SDS 20.8, BZNS 4.5, and there are 30.1 per cent who cannot make up their minds.

Yesterday [11 May] the results of another inquiry were published in the press, according to which 5 per cent declare themselves for independent government of the BZNS, 10 of the SDS, 14 of the BSP while 45 stand for a coalition government of all parties; for a coalition without the BSP participation are 10, without the SDS 3.7 per cent.

In an interview broadcast on TV immediately after the inquiry Petur Dertliev, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SDP], said that the inquiry is showing interesting trends, but he expressed scepticism as regards the freely expressed opinion in the inquiry.

Petur Dertliev believes that the transition period is not in tragic danger and the population should not be scared by horrors.

He assessed President Petur Mladenov's proposal to the political parties to sign an agreement as particularly interesting and important as, according to him, there is not a single Bulgarian who does not wish a peaceful transition. But, at the same time, Petur Dertliev said that only declarations are not enough, they should be backed by the government power potentials. "I believe that alongside with the doubtlessly marvelous idea about such a kind of peaceful pact, must come the government guarantee that it will ensure its realization," the SDP leader said.

He thinks that his party's chances today are good, but tomorrow they will be perfect. It is a party which will be the backbone of Bulgarian democracy.

In the same emission the spokeswoman of the BSP press desk Elena Poptodorova recalled her party's idea about a coalition government, and stressed that a sense of statesmanship should be shown. "Perhaps each political force will show its political maturity," she said.

Mladenov Says 'Balanced Economy' Possible

AU1205181690 Sofia BTA in English 1723 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 (BTA)—The central Japanese daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN runs a detailed interview with president Petur Mladenov, who considers the problems of Bulgarian economy and home policy as well as international issues

The aim of economic reforms in Bulgaria are the establishment of a market economy, Petur Mladenov says, and notes that this includes equal rights of private and state ownership and privatization of state-run companies. He stresses that Bulgaria will not be able to carry through the reforms she has started if she does not open to the world.

The problem with the foreign debt is one side of the economic crisis, the Bulgarian president says further on. He indicates, however, that in the first quarter of the year the trade balance has shown an improvement of 350 million dollars as compared with the same period of last year. He says that in comparison with the other Eastern European countries Bulgaria can come out of the crisis quicker and can build a balanced economy.

Asked about the role of the president, Petur Mladenov answers that it guarantees the peaceful transition towards democracy.

In the foreseeable future it is possible that Bulgaria will apply for membership in the European Community, the president says, but this should not take us away from the other countries. We would like to build mutually beneficial relations with Japan and with the United States, he says.

Petur Mladenov believes that a temporary compromise concerning membership of a united Germany in NATO is possible.

In conclusion the president says that Bulgaria renders great significance to its relations with Japan and he will most probably be present at the official inauguration of Emperor Akihito in November this year.

Lukanov, Ecological Protestors Agree on Closure

AU1205155290 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Our correspondent Sonya Karova has sent the following report from Plovdiv:

Council of Ministers Chairman Andrey Lukanov held a meeting on 12 May in the building of the Plovdiv Oblast People's Council with representatives of the coordinating council for the ecological protection of the population in the region of the Dimitur Blagoev Nonferrous Metals Combine and Ecoglasnost Independent Association representatives.

After almost two hours of discussions, to which journalists were not admitted, it was announced to the villagers from Kuklen and Brestnik, who had been waiting in front of the building, that an agreement had been reached. In order to prevent further pollution of the Thracian plain and deterioration of the ecological situation, the combine will be totally closed down before the end of 1991.

Measures connected with social, labor, and everyday life provisions for both the local population and the workers at the combine were also included in the governmental decision, which, Andrey Lukanov guarantees, will be issued next week.

Consumers Federation Established

AU1105104390 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 6 May 90 p 1

[Margit Terziradeva report: "Consumers Federation Is Born"]

[Text] To oppose every government, political party, economic structure, and company that implement or support decisions and actions that violate the people's interests in their daily life as consumers of goods and services—this is how one could most generally describe the program of the Federation of Consumers in Bulgaria, whose constituent conference will soon take place.

The topical character of the goals that the federation sets itself, and their noble nature, are more than clear under conditions of the shortage of goods, growing inflation, the rapid liberalization of prices, and the accelerated transition toward a market economy.

The initiative for the federation's establishment came from the previous National Consumer Council of the Fatherland Union. However, in the future, the federation will act as an independent social factor. Both

individual citizens, regardless of their political and religious preferences, and consumers clubs based on territorial or issue-oriented principles can be members of the Federation of Consumers in Bulgaria. Every production, trade, and other organization that provides goods for the population can become an associated member of the federation if it is in its interest to cooperate with the consumers community.

The federation will provide information about new goods and services and will organize research, expert, and consultative activity aimed at defending the interests of the consumers. It will create its own and support the existing laboratories for testing, investigating, and evaluating goods. In addition, it will organize offices for legal and trade consultations. The federation will also review complaints, tip-offs, and consumers' proposals and will facilitate their solution or implementation. Finally, it will organize polls, reception hours, and meetings between producers, merchants, and citizens.

Opens First Conference

AU1105103490 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] The constituent conference of the Federation of Consumers in Bulgaria [Federatsiyata na Potrebitelite v Bulgariya] is in progress in Sofia at the moment. The conference is attended by delegates from consumer unions throughout the country.

In his report, National Consumers Council Chairman Nikifor Stoichkov made an assessment of the work carried out so far by the consumer councils throughout the country, and explained the reasons why it was necessary for them to unite in a national consumers federation. He said that the federation should be a voluntary, nonpolitical, and independent organization built on democratic principles for defending consumers' rights and interests.

Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Nora Ananieva is taking part in the conference. In her speech, she voiced her conviction of the particular need for such an organization to exist at the present time.

Consumers Conference Ends

AU1105174690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] The constituent conference of the Federation of Consumers in Bulgaria ended on 11 May. The basic function of the newly established organization is to protect the rights and interests of consumers in our country.

The federation is an independent, voluntary, and nonpolitical organization. Local consumers associations are allied in the federation.

After prolonged debates, the delegates adopted the federation's statute and the conference issued a declaration.

The declaration points out that the federation intends to adopt a stand of constructive opposition against any government and all governments and institutions that might implement decisions likely to affect the interests of consumers.

A Federal Council and a Central Auditing Commission were elected.

Private Farmers Union Opens First Congress

AU1205194690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] The constituent congress of the Union of Private Farmers in Bulgaria has opened in Sofia. Lively discussions took place on the paper delivered by Dr. Stefan Stefanov, secretary of the initiative committee for convening the congress, and the union's draft statute and platform.

It was pointed out that there are presently 400,000 individual farms in Bulgaria, producing over 36 percent of the nation's vegetables, 26 percent of milk, and 61 percent of egg production. Under the new conditions, these farms will increase in number, and this is why the future union has to be formed.

In the adopted statute, it is emphasized that the union will be a voluntary mass social and professional organization and will comprehensively defend its members' production, economic, and social interests.

The platform, which has not yet been approved, calls for a speedy and final elimination of the administrative-command system in Bulgaria and for the equal standing of all forms of property. The future union will campaign for radical changes in farming in order to solve the serious crisis as soon as possible.

The congress will continue on 13 May.

Farmers Congress Ends

AU1305172490 Sofia BTA in English 1645 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)—The Union of Private Farmers intends to develop as a versatile organization. This was seen in the resolutions of the Constituent Union Congress which ended here today [13 May].

There are about 50 000 individual agrarian economies here now: private, on piece work agreement, companies and personal commodity economies. They are producing 15 per cent of the grain crops and 28 per cent of the vegetables, 52 per cent of the potatoes and a large percentage of the other agricultural produce. The organization declares itself for priority development of the branches which provide production means and resources for agriculture. There is a firm stand for pursuing an efficient ecological policy, guaranteed by law and uncompromising public control. The need is stressed that capital investments in agriculture, including those

for private agriculture, should correspond to their contribution in the formation of the national income, as well as the need of restricting the regulating role of the state.

The union insists for alleviated duty of management both for private agriculture as well as for agriculture, as a whole. In relation with this it insists that the duties of these farmers to the banks be alleviated and that a new taxation system be prepared and credits with lower interest rate be allotted.

The documents approved by the congress underlay the problems of social security of private agricultural workers and the socioeconomic development of the Bulgarian village.

Stefan Stefanov was elected chairman of the Union of Private Farmers.

Warning of 'Downward Slide in Production'

AU1105101890 Sofia BTA in English 0922 GMT 11 May 90

["Economic Crisis Worsens"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)—For a fifth month running, there has been a steady downward slide in production, reports today's DUMA, specifying that Bulgaria's industrial output in December, January, February, March and April was smaller than in the respective year-earlier periods.

Analysing information released by the Central Statistical Board, the daily points out that production dropped by 2,000 million leva between January and April, which was 8.5 per cent down from the 1989 first four months' level. The April output was 476 million leva's worth less than the April 1989 figure and 363 million leva's worth less than the March 1990 level.

Enterprises blame mainly the shortage of raw and prime materials, the unguaranteed sales and the forfeited joint-production deliveries, as well as strike actions.

The worst-hit industries are mechanical engineering, the metal industry, the chemical industry and oil processing. Along with food processing, which declined 8.7 per cent, these branches account for 82.1 per cent of the overall decrease in commodity production.

The January-to-April decline was 11 per cent in construction and 6 per cent in transport.

Wages have grown 4.4 per cent while the amount of output has diminished 8.1 per cent. Despite all decisions, bonuses and state-budget subsidies increased their share in commodity producers' income from 25 per cent last year to 32 per cent in the first quarter of 1990.

In the first four months of this year, the domestic market has been supplied with 265 million leva's worth more Bulgarian-made goods and with 43 million leva's worth less imports compared to the like period of 1989. Retail turnover has increased by 703 million leva in current-price terms. Supplies, however, have dropped in 172 out of a total of 320 basic types of goods. The turnover rise is due to the higher prices and to the inventories and to the output of private producers.

Revenues have dropped by 935,600,000 foreign currency leva but expenditures in non-socialist currency have declined, too. Exports of 23 types of goods to the East European countries have decreased.

In April, unemployment was already a tangible fact. Due to closures of businesses and productions, 7,171 persons have been laid off and 4,404 persons have been signed on.

On the basis of estimates, DUMA writes that no improvement of economic performance can be expected in May.

Raw Materials Shortages Cause Stoppages

AU1305200790 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 8 May 90 p 4

[Unattributed dispatch from Plovdiv: "SOS Calls From Sinking Companies and People"]

[Text] Have you heard that the "Petur Chengelov" Shoe Factory has stopped production because of lack of leather.... The rumor is spreading through the town and, like most rumors, contains a grain of truth. The truth is that there are problems not only with leather, but with almost all other types of materials. The director and his deputies have set off on business trips against their will, as procurers of supplies.

Fears for jobs are haunting the southern industrial zone in Plovdiv. Whichever plant you enter, people tell you that cuts have already started or are in the offing.

Who will be laid off? This question is bothering many people, and no one feels secure, irrespective of their profession or education. Other questions are also in the air, such as whether partisanship and divisions will spread between the supporters of the Socialists and the democratic opposition, and whether the awkward troublemakers will suffer while the incompetent but docile will be kept on.

At the "Record" Lift Truck Combine, 600 people have already received layoff notices. One of them is 24-year-old Zornitsa Terzieva, for whom 23 May will be her last working day. At present she is a draftsman, but has no technical education, so that she accepts the unpleasant news of her dismissal as something in the natural order of things. Nothing remains for her but to join the lengthening line outside the employment office.

Deputy Production Director Vasil Trifonov explains that the reason for the layoffs is the 20-percent drop in production, caused by the lack of resources. Yet quite recently, when we were discussing the lift trucks, we outlined the encouraging prospects for the five-year

plans. Lavish self-appraisals were distributed about the high quality, and all kinds of calculations were made without taking the boss, i.e. the market, into consideration.

Production staff are not the only ones to have received layoff notices, but managing and technical staff have received them as well, and even some engineers. A commission has been specially appointed to deal with the layoffs. Each case is examined individually. For example, it was suggested that the engineers should take jobs on the production line as low-level managers. However, it is difficult to find supporters for such a transformation. The list of layoffs begins with all the working pensioners. I was assured that the Labor Code is being observed and that mothers with small children and female workers with less three years or less left before their retirement are not being dismissed. In connection with these measures, the deputy director believes that we, like some other East European countries, should adopt the policy of retiring early all those with three years left until retirement. This will release many jobs, including jobs for young people finishing their education, for whom the future is far from bright.

It is perfectly obvious that alternative solutions must be found, and as soon as possible. The most acute problem is the lack of primary raw materials. Even previously, this problem hung like a millstone round the neck of many enterprises, and now it is carrying them straight to the bottom. Technological links are breaking down, the wheels of our economic mechanism are creaking dangerously, and the hopes of recovery for our ailing economy through privatization are being postponed until after the elections through the lack of the necessary legislation.

Something is happening with our socialist state if we expect layoffs and cuts in production of goods that even now are in short supply in the market. The situation is truly sad, given that the shelves are empty in the store selling ladies' shoes in front of the factory. You can shop at this store only if you have a special coupon, provided, of course, that you work at the factory and have the patience to wait your turn in the long line.

BSP Election Club Planned in Sofia

AU1105145390 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 8 May 90 p 1

[Text] A city election club of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] will open in Sofia on 10 May. It will be located in the BSP city headquarters building. The intention is to turn the election club into a place where BSP candidates for the position of people's representatives in Sofia constituencies can meet the people. Advisers will answer questions related to voting, the election platform, the party's economic program, and other issues that interest the people.

Behind the heavy door that was tightly shut until recently, children will find a corner with electronic and computer games, and adults will find video films, a counter at which books can be purchased, and comfortable places for political conversations and discussions.

Coffee, soft drinks, and sweets will be sold on the premises. Journalists from VECHERNI NOVINI will answer its readers' questions.

Lilov Meets BSP Election Candidates

AU1305185790 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] The basic laws regulating the election campaign were the subject of the two-day meeting of the candidates of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] in the forthcoming Grand National Assembly elections. BSP representatives from all over the country and the BSP municipal council chairmen who are not candidates for people's deputies came to Sofia. On 13 May they met with the BSP Presidium.

BSP Supreme Council Chairman Aleksandur Lilov spoke about the BSP tasks and activity in the election campaign. He briefed the candidates on the BSP assessment of the political situation. It was pointed out that the BSP has overcome the strong political shock and against stands on its feet. The party is not confused and has not lost confidence, Aleksandur Lilov said. It preserved its membership body and restores the confidence of the people.

Lukanov Visits Spring Trade Fair in Plovdiv

AU1205150490 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 May 90

[Report by special radio correspondent Olga Ivanova from the Plovdiv Fair grounds on 12 May—recorded]

[Text] Work at the Plovdiv Spring Fair on 12 May opened early with business meetings. Council of Ministers Chairman Andrey Lukanov is also at the fair. He visited the pavilion in which producers from one-person and collective companies are showing their products, toured the exhibition, and chatted to some of the participants.

A little later, a conference began in which the participants include ministers of the main ministries, economic leaders of companies from all the main sectors of industry and technology, managers of companies producing food products and building materials, the Central Cooperative Union, and Union of Private Producers representatives.

In opening the meeting, Council of Ministers Chairman Andrey Lukanov declared that the aim of the conference was to soberly analyze the actual state of the domestic market and the trends emerging in the production of consumer goods, and to look closely into the basic reasons that, at the present stage, hamper the utilization of our industry's genuinely existing potential for increasing consumer goods production.

Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Chudomir Aleksandrov gave an extremely detailed and extensive briefing on the state of the domestic market at the moment and on the most immediate actions being undertaken by the government. In outlining the picture, well known to all of us, concerning the absence or insufficient quantities of essential goods in the stores, he stressed that, irrespective of the acute foreign exchange problem, the most substantial amounts of foreign exchange expenditure during the past four months have been and will continue to be directed toward agriculture and light industry.

Later, Chudomir Aleksandrov spoke about the reserve capacities the country still possesses and that should be utilized without a day's delay to increase the production of a number of local raw materials. He also outlined the responsibility that has been assumed by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations to guarantee supplies of imported raw and other materials for which contracts have been concluded. Another reserve capacity noted was the need to orient ourselves more fully toward joint production with foreign partners, especially in countries with which we have traditional links.

Particular attention is being given at the moment to the coming into force of Council of Ministers Decree No. 32, which apart from strengthening the economy's export orientation and backing up the activities of exporters, also provides a possibility for companies to meet their foreign exchange requirements by self-financing.

The meeting continued with a discussion in which the economic managers asked quite searching questions and received precise and specific answers from Andrey Lukanov personally.

In a few minutes time, there will be a news briefing, at which Andrey Lukanov will meet with journalists in the grounds of the fair complex.

Monarchist Supporters Hold March in Sofia

AU1205171090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Supporters of the parliamentary movement in support of the Turnovo Constitution and members of the "Prosvetlenie" Association and the Bulgarian Democratic Constitutional Party marched on 12 May in procession along the central streets of Sofia from the Southern Park to the square in front of the building that was formerly the tsar's palace.

Their slogans included: [words indistinct] Guarantor for democracy; Marin Drinov, Petko Rachev Slaveykov, Zakhari Stoyanov—Fathers of the Turnovo Constitution—A guarantee for democratic revival; Let us to be like japan, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—a parliamentary monarchy.

They directed appeals to the curious onlookers and tolerant citizens to cast their votes for those supporting the return of Simeon II to Bulgaria. During the procession, signatures were collected for a petition asking for Lenin Boulevard to be renamed after Tsar Boris III, and for the tsar's grave to be traced.

State Control Committee Questioned

AU1205182590 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian No. 19, 7 May 90 p 4

["Economist" Mladen Mladenov article: "What For?"]

[Text] I think that the institution of state and people's control is a burden for the state budget. Established as a body organ placed at the service of the one-party system, the State and People's Control Committee was a typical product of the command-administrative system. In a democratic state based on commodity-monetary, or market economy, there is no place for state and people's control bodies. Rather, they represent an obstacle to stimulating the activities of self-financing state, cooperative, and private companies, and enterprises, and of budgetary institutions [byudzhetni uchrezhdeniya].

The State and People's Control Committee leadership published an article (RABOTNICHESKO DELO, Issue No. 14, on 14 January 1990) in which it tried to describe some kind of essential and new characteristic features of the innovated state and people's control, one of which is supposed to be the committee's independence. It is quite evident that the aforementioned institution is eager to assert its role by "directly and exclusively" integrating with the bodies of state power, but it does not explain which state institutions it has in mind: the executive, the legislative, or the judicial bodies? This is a typical example of time-serving, an effort of quick adjustment to the new, democratic forms of state activities.

Democratic spirit is supposed to be the second characteristic feature of the new state control body described in the RABOTNICHESKO DELO article: "Authoritative and respected workers, peasants, intellectuals, and representatives of social organizations and associations should be ELECTED (I deliberately capitalize this word) to the state and people's control bodies." The aforementioned expression indicates that it is a question of electing people on a local scale—in town districts, offices, enterprises, and organizations. What about the personnel of the State and People's Control Committee and of its departments? How many nonparty members are working there?

The aforementioned article points out a third characteristic feature of the new type of state and people's control, defining it as THE COMPREHENSIVE NATURE of the institution that, according to the article's authors, is supposed to "eliminate the inadmissible but universally known respect for the inviolability of self-appointed, privileged leaders whose life and activities were considered 'taboos' untouched by the laws and not subject to control." All right, but where was the control committee in the past? Did its leaders fail to observe the rapid deterioration of our economy? Were they unaware of the

construction of palaces, luxurious rest homes, country houses, hunting areas, and of other expensive capital investments for government needs? Where did the money for such unproductive construction activities come from? Did the committee leaders fail to notice that the Bulgarian National Bank was constantly printing paper money and that the aforementioned construction activities could not be included in the expenditures of the state budget at any time?

The article further enumerates two additional characteristic features of the new control committee, such as EFFECTIVENESS and the PREVENTIVE NATURE of state and people's control. As we can see from the aforementioned remarks, however, there has been no effectiveness, no efficiency, and no preventive actions whatsoever in the work of the committee. There is no reason for asking that the state and people's control institution should be integrated as a collective body attached to the National Assembly. We should point out that whenever an investigation of illegal activities or breach of law on a statewide scale should become necessary, the National Assembly (or the future, innovated parliament) should be entitled to authorize a parliamentary commission specially appointed for this purpose, as it is the custom in the Western countries. Hence, no activities, or services of a state and people's control body whatsoever are required in our country.

As to the TASKS of the state and people's control body, it claims functions that are not within its competence, but within the competence of the government or of other institutions, such as the State Financial Control, the Labor Inspectorate, the Committee on Prices, and others.

"Analyzing the effectiveness of applying laws and normative acts," as the aforementioned RABOTNICHESKO DELO article claims—this could not possibly be a task of the state and people's control body because it is the task of a relevant National Assembly commission.

In announcing its intention to contribute to the consolidation of economic initiative and to protect the independence of economic organizations, of their managers, and of individual workers, the Committee of State and People's Control overlooks the fact that such privileges are by no means within the competence of state bodies but represent a basic human right. In a democratic state, the individual who has encroached upon the law is held responsible by the relevant legal bodies.

Proceeding with the examination of the aforementioned article, we should ask in what manner the state and people's control bodies are supposed to "reveal contradictions in our social life and exercise influence in overcoming them?" No methods are indicated in this connection. In our view, this is simply the task of sociological, statistical, and other such bodies in which the State and People's Control Committee should not interfere.

What about "the task of defending the interests of various social groups and strata?" The interests of the aforementioned groups, or social strata, should be protected by their own institutions, namely by their political, economic, and trade union organizations, or else by the relevant bodies of executive, legal, and judicial power.

We also object to the task "of examining the causes of negative processes and phenomena and of proposing measures for their elimination." Did the committee ever examine the reasons for wasting hundreds of millions worth capital investments, and what have the committee members ever done to compensate for these resources? Where are the measures proposed by the committee for rescuing the heavy machine-building combine in Radomir from its hopeless situation and for transforming it into a profitable and prospering enterprise, capable of competing on the foreign market? What exactly has the committee done and what measures has it proposed for eliminating the shortage of goods on our market, or for halting the paper-money circulation?

The State and People's Control Committee is an outdated institution, considering its structure, form, and stereotype nature. It is counterproductive to, and in contradiction with, democracy and with the democratic processes currently under way in our country.

Dogan MILIYET Interview Criticized

AU1305163090 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 7 May 90 p 1

[Valentin Suykov commentary: "There Is Only One Truth"]

[Text] The Turkish daily MILLIYET on 30 April 1990 published an interview with Akhmed Dogan. Let us cite some of the most representative passages from this interview.

About the recent past: "In 1985, we established a Turkish movement for national liberation in Bulgaria."

On preparations for the elections: "As a first step, we, Turks, considered it necessary to establish a party. We created the first rights and freedoms movement....every Turk is preparing for the elections like a soldier....we will certainly manage to get 30 people into parliament. All our calculations [izchisleniya] and struggles are now aimed at the votes of the 200,000 citizens living in Turkey."

On the activities of the future parliament: "We will work for the establishment of Turkish schools...."

On the presence of a Turkish parliamentary delegation during the elections: "To expect this and to see Turkish parliamentarians among us—this would certainly give us more strength."

The memory of the explosive rallies that marked the end of 1989 and the beginning of 1990 in our country is still

fresh in our minds. The memories of the five years preceding these events have not been extinguished. What remains from that period is the still burning wound of the insults suffered by one group, and the embarrassment of another group for having tolerated the power of those who forced them to harm their neighbors.

Akhmed Dogan belongs to the first group. We watched him on television while he was striking the long-suffering cord of national reconciliation, and we believed him. For the sake of this early confidence, we should remind him of the National Assembly Declaration on the nationality issue today, and especially of the following passage: "Bulgaria is united and indivisible. It is our common motherland." This declaration was agreed upon in advance within a social council with the participation of the movement headed by Akhmed Dogan. The declaration further stated: "The Bulgarian language is the official state language of the People's R ·public of Bulgaria. It is obligatory for all educational institutions." The law on political parties, on which the registration of the nominees for the National Assembly is based, bans the establishment of parties, political organizations, and movements based on ethnic and religious principles, and the establishment of militarized and illegal formations, parties, political, and other organizations and movements.

Which of Akhmed Dogan's statements is sincere? He should know best. The MILLIYET interview, however, once more raises the question of political and moral responsibility. Even our short experience in democracy should tell us that by disregarding such principles, building up barriers between different groups of the population, and fanning mutual hatred and enmity, we can only dig our own graves—both in the abstract and in the literal sense of this word.

Turkish Leader Dogan on 'Nationality Issue'

AU1305200190 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 8 May 90 p 2

[Interview with Akhmed Dogan, Rights and Freedoms Movement chairman, by Ivan Staevski; place and date not given: "Path of Unification and Prosperity"]

[Text] [Staevski]) Mr. Dogan, your organization was initially called Movement for the Rights and Freedoms of Turks and Muslims. Why was the name subsequently changed?

[Dogan] The original name of the group created the impression that it was established on an ethnic and religious basis. This somewhat restricted its popularity and prevented all those who are not Muslims, or who have no Turkish national self-awareness, from joining. It is true that only 1,800-2,000 of the 120,000 members of our organization are Bulgarians, but it indicates that the future development of our association is not likely to develop on a nationality or ethnic basis.

[Staevski] Shortly after 10 November, you were proposed for a leading position in the Natio al Reconciliation Committee. Why did you refuse?

[Dogan] The idea of establishing this committee was highly commendable. Nevertheless, I refused to become a member because it included former members of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], which has now become the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP], who actively participated in the national revival process. In addition, the committee's program is exclusively related to specific issues, one of which is the so-called reconciliation process. Our basic concepts differ on this question. I do not think that there is a serious dispute between Bulgarians and Turks in Bulgaria, for example. It was the regime that caused some controversies, evoked distrust and created a vacuum between the Turkish ethnic groups and Bulgarians, but this dispute is not likely to develop into a total split. The concept of reconciliation, however, actually stimulates the process of separatism and ethnic specification instead of eliminating it. This is the reason why we should seek a more specific basis—such as national consensus—which is uniting us.

[Staevski] What is the attitude of the association you represent toward the election campaign, which is gathering momentum, and toward the various political forces' efforts to win the movement's support?

[Dogan] The situation was very delicate. Contradictions are hardly likely to disappear as a result of the so-called "reconciliation process." There is always a danger of partisanship [partizanshtina]. Approximately 140 organizations are registered in Bulgaria today, 35 of which are parties. Taking advantage of the nationality issue for the sake of a better chance at the elections is inevitable—I would even say that it is a necessity. The first step toward real democracy in a country is the correct solution of this question.

[Staevski] According to your statements to the mass media, the Rights and Freedoms Movement has considerable potential number of supporters. How many are they, and whom would they support in the forthcoming elections?

[Dogan] I am convinced that the number of our supporters is not limited to the number of the Turkish and Muslim population among whom our organization is particularly popular. According to our investigation, we have 1,200,000 votes under our control. Whom will we vote for? According to the majority system, we will nominate independent candidates and vote the white ballot. According to the proportional system, we are planning to support a party, and we give the greatest chance to the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] in this respect. We are favorably impressed by the union and its program, by its stand on the agrarian problem. We are, however, puzzled by the fact that the union could not become a really strong party by merging with the "Nikola Petkov" BZNS. According to our information, however, the reunification is taking place

on a local scale, without even consulting the leading bodies. This is a favorable fact that we are pleased with. The so-called "divide and rule" principle is likely to cause great harm, unless try to overcome it. It is our intention to convene a special meeting at which we will decide how to support the BZNS.

[Staevski] You were criticized for initially agreeing with the decisions of the Social Council on the Nationality Issue, and for subsequently withdrawing your consent. Is this criticism justified or not?

[Dogan] Very few people know that no document whatsoever was signed following the debates of the Social Council on the nationality issue. There was a silent agreement that this fact should not be disclosed. The government, represented by Chief Prosecutor Vasil Mruchkov and National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov, precipitated things by submitting a document that was supposed to have been prepared on the basis of consensus (at that time I was a member of the commission in charge of preparing this document). This was not true, as a matter of fact. I objected to some points, and I still disagree with them. They were related to the question of names and language. We accept the requirement that Bulgarian should be the country's official language and it could not be otherwise, but to call other languages, just ethnic languages....is a different matter that we cannot accept. We do not claim language parity as it exists in the USSR, for example, and we not even ask that the Turkish and Bulgarian languages should be treated on an equal basis. We just adhere to Article 45, item seven of the Bulgarian Constitution, according to which every Bulgarian citizen of non-Bulgarian origins is entitled to study his native language. If we are prevented from attending language lessons four times in a week just as other people attend French and English lessons, it means that the Constitution is not observed. We will be forced to have recourse, and we will have recourse, to an alternative option [rezerven variant]. We will give elementary reading and writing lessons in our clubs. We must learn our own language as a matter of self-respect. This is a form of further educational development.

As to the question of names: The decision that names should be restored on the basis of legal procedure once more manifests a disregard of human dignity. Writing petitions, appearing in court, cross-examining witnesses....this is a quite humiliating procedure. It is true that, as assumed, a legal procedure guarantees the irreversibility and legal establishment of a fact, but I think that the names should have been restored in the most informal and painless manner.

[Staevski] So far in this interview with you, I do not see anything alarming or extremist about your statements that should be considered as transgressing the admissible limits. How should we explain your statements to the Turkish daily MILLIYET during an interview you gave at the beginning of this month, in this context?

[Dogan] To be frank, I do not know the exact text published in the daily MILLIYET. However, I saw the interpretations of the interview in our media, and I was deeply offended. What they published had nothing in common with my statements. I never mentioned the fact that I consider Ankara as my capital. All my thoughts and actions are based on the conviction of being a Bulgarian citizen. I have always struggled for the stabilization of the situation, for this country's social security and sovereignty. The insinuation that I feel more Turkish than the Turks in Turkey is simply an insult, and I do not understand how a journalist could write something that is so far from the truth.

[Staevski] There is no doubt that you and your movement are struggling for our country's accelerated democratization and for the prosperity of our country. Nevertheless, why do your still refrain from cooperating with other associations and organizations in our country?

[Dogan] In my opinion, the former Communist Party, which is called the BSP today, has rather strong positions. Without meaning to offend anyone, I think that the opposition in our country is quite strongly manipulated today. Its actions in certain areas indicate that there is hardly any difference between the opposition and the BSP. We cannot accept this and, hence, we refrain from participating in opposition blocs. We insist on being independent. Bulgaria does not need partisanship. Unfortunately, however, we are more or less following the example of Spain after Franco's fall, when partisanship prevailed, and dozens of societies and movements with rather vague platforms emerged. The same situation is developing in our country on the basis of some kind of compensating principle. Nevertheless, I am convinced that some parties and associations will merge, and others will be disbanded in the next five years so that the process should be normalized in our country.

Army Daily Opposes Clergy in Politics

AU1305183190 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 May 90 p 1

[Ivan Georgiev commentary: "I Say No To Politics From the Pulpit!"]

[Text] I say no to politics from the pulpit—I remember this statement by Helmut Schmidt, former German Social Democratic Party deputy chairman and former FRG chancellor. His words were addressed to some Catholic Church representatives who were beginning to interfere in the election campaign during the early eighties.

On that occasion, the popular politician reminded the spiritual pastors in question that they were expected to take care of the believers' souls and leave politics to the politicians.

These days, now that we are all thirstily sucking from the "nursing bottle of democracy" it would be quite useful to remind our priest-monk Khristofor Subev of this truth.

His ambitions are evidently reaching beyond the church walls. He needs more space; he is eager to face television cameras and craves for pulpits in the Sofia city center from which he can preach through high- fidelity microphones and megaphones. Some of his lay followers are usually accompanied by their pets, which freely circulate all over the place and relieve themselves in the shine of flickering candles.

I do not know much about the relations between Father Khristofor Subev and the Holy Synod. I do not know what the Bulgarian Church thinks about Khristofor Subev's night vigils and about the close connection between his prayers and his political goals.

I think that there are enough churches in Sofia and that they are not so crowded that time and place for such sermons could be found. I am far from reprimanding churchgoers for seeking spiritual comfort in these troubled days, but I think that the organizers of religious services should make their choice between church and politics.

Interior Ministry Employees Form Union

AU1305162590 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] On 13 May in Pazardzhik at a national constituent conference, a Federation of the Independent Trade Union of the Employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was founded. The Trade Unions of the Employees of the People's Militia, the National Service on Protection of the Constitution, and the National Antifire Protection Service became collective members of the federation.

The federation will function within the country's Constitution and laws. The independence vis-a-vis political parties, associations, and movements, and the official leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, will serve as the basic principle of the federation.

The delegates sent a message to President Petur Mladenov in which they decisively support the proposal to hold honest and democratic elections, as well as the peaceful transition toward democratic civic society in the country.

AFP: 20,000 Call for Communist Party Ban

AU1205131490 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Prague, May 12 (AFP)—Nearly 20,000 people took to the streets of Prague on Saturday [12 May] to demand the banning of the Czechoslovak communist party and the nationalisation of the party's extensive property, an AFP reporter said.

Demonstrators shouting "Outlaw the communist party" swarmed into Wenceslas Square in central Prague, responding to a call by the Confederation of Political Prisoners and other groups including an alliance of conservative parties. The banners of most political parties and pro-democracy organisations were seen in the crowd which gathered outside the offices of the socialist party newspaper SVOBODNE SLOVO. Many demonstrators wore anti-communist badges.

Several former political prisoners jailed in the 1950s addressed the demonstrators, reeling off a litany of crimes committed by the communists during four decades of dictatorship. They blamed the communists for what they called the economic, ecological and moral crisis now confronting Czechoslovakia.

"Sokol is right," the demonstrators chanted, referring to the Prague public prosecutor who last month likened communism to fascism in an open letter to the party. The demonstrators also proclaimed their support for 17 young Czechoslovaks who are on hunger strike to demand the banning of the party. Some 70,000 people have signed their petition demanding that the party be outlawed.

But President Vaclav Havel, himself a former political prisoner, opposes a ban as being undemocratic. He visited the hunger strikers on Friday and urged them to "not fall into extremism and not to jeopardise their health".

Petr Uhl, director general of the CTK news agency and a former dissident, has also come out against a ban on communism. In an interview with the communist newspaper RUDE PRAVO, Mr. Uhl also voiced fears of a "surge in support for the right-wing" in the next few months.

Communist party leader Ladislav Adamec was booed Friday evening at an election rally in Valasske Mezirici, in his home province of Moravia, RUDE PRAVO said Saturday. A hundred demonstrators shouting "ban the communist party" and "go home" drowned out the former prime minister as he attempted to address the rally. When Mr. Adamec eventually gave up and left without speaking, the protesters hurled eggs at his car. Mr. Adamec, 63, led the negotiations between the government and the Civic Forum alliance of opposition groups after the so-called "velvet revolution" in November.

CTK Reports Rally

LD1205161490 Prague CTK in English 1319 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Prague May 12 (CTK)—Czech National Council Deputy Vladimir Struska stressed at a rally of tens of thousands of people in Wenceslas Square here today that the most people in the history of mankind were killed in the name of the Stalinist concept of communism.

He drew attention mainly to the rectification of all wrongdoings inflicted on thousands of former victims.

The rally, organized by the Confederation of Political Prisoners, the Union of Members of Former Assistance Technical Battalions, students, the Club of Committed Non-Party Members, the Movement for Civic Freedom and the Civic Forums of CKD Polovodice and other enterprises, was also addressed by deputy of the Prague mayor Cestmir Cejka who emphasized that victory over totalitarianism must be culminated with the development and defence of democracy.

Speaking on behalf of the twenty young people who have been on a hunger-strike (some of them since May 6), Jiri Rochel stressed that they want the Czechoslovak Federal Government to declare a moratorium on the Czechoslovak Communist Party's property. They also demand that compromised communists abandon all posts of executives.

Civic Forum representative Ivan Havel emphasized that the forum supports all those who are on the hunger-strike. All demonstrators and initiators of similar demonstrations. "Let us promise to one another that whenever we are scared for the fate of our democracy we shall meet here", he stressed.

Havel Meets Romanies, Criticizes Czech Minister

LD1205201490 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] President Vaclav Havel received a delegation of Romany representatives at Lany Castle today. After the meeting, which lasted about an hour, both sides gave us more details:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Why did you go to see the president?

[Unidentified gypsy representative] We, as a delegation of the Romany Civic Initiative, have turned to the president with a request for help, because at the moment gypsies are being threatened and attacked by skinheads. The president promised us help, that he would protect and ensure order and security for all citizens, including Romanies. We Romanies trust the president, and he also trusts us.

[Interviewer] So are you satisfied with the talks?

[Gypsy representative] Yes, fully satisfied. We trust him.

[Interviewer, to President Havel] What was the result of the talks with the representatives of the Romany Initiative?

[Havel] We spoke together for about an hour. The delegation briefed me on the current situation and on the Romanies' fears. I was already aware of much of what they told me, and I am just as concerned about the situation as they are, and it seems to me that this is a matter first for all citizens, for their civic and political ethics. They cannot look indifferently upon manifestations of racism. I think that this is a matter for society as a whole, and while it is not solely a matter for the security forces, it is nonetheless primarily a matter for the security forces. In my view the [Czech] national Ministry of the Interior is not functioning as it should. We have an enormous security apparatus—after all, we were a police state—so people cannot say we do not have enough policemen. That security apparatus is operating badly, not through the will of individual members—its body of commanders is paralyzed, and that, again, is a matter for the national minister of the interior. If I were a member of the Presidium of the Czech National Council, which has the right to vote no confidence in him, I would have done that a long time ago, or I would have asked him to resign, or would have recalled him, (?as we know) [words indistinct]. Certain measures are being taken at the level of the Federal Ministry of the Interior; patrols have been strengthened in Prague; certain units have been put on alert. I consider the situation serious; it has been a matter of concern to me for a very long time now. I have already made a number of different attempts to have some crackdowns carried out—these have not been carried out because, after all, I am not some ancient potentate whose every order is immediately carried out. We are building a democracy, and that responsibility is divided among various organs. Nonetheless, in the longer term I believe the situation will calm down, that it will be surmounted, that there will be order on Wenceslas Square, and that there will be no swastikas—that is simply out of the question. [end recording]

Havel Views Current Political Situation

LD1305204890

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech, in its Sunday "Conversations in Lany" program at 1215 GMT on 13 May, carries a 25-minute interview with President Vaclav Havel, recorded in Lany on the evening of 12 May.

Asked about the World War II anniversary celebrations, which took place at Prague Castle on 8 May, Havel first notes that it cost rather less than in previous years - just 159,700 crowns. He goes on to speak about the great success of opening the reception at the castle to all. This is yet another sign of the democratic atmosphere born during November events, he says.

In the context of the forthcoming elections, Havel stresses that it is time to remember the original ideals of national unity felt during the revolution, because during the election period there is a real danger of clashes, disputes, and smear campaigns. There is a need to fight this danger because our common interest is, regardless of our political inclinations, the victory of democracy in our country.

Havel mentions his trip to Strasbourg and says that our involvement in international affairs is not a sort of megalomania but a necessity, given Czechoslovakia's geographical position in the center of Europe.

Answering a question about entry into Europe of not only Czechoslovakia as a country but of every single Czechoslovak, Havel points out that the respect shown to us by the world after our November revolution is in a way being contadicted by some events in our society.

Havel says that one of the causes of social unrest in our society is racial hatred, the almost fascist tendencies that have recently emerged in Czechoslovakia. It is true that to some extent these events are being inspired and consequently used for propaganda purposes by certain forces in order to provoke panic in our society. On the other hand, this is not to say that these phenomena do not exist in our society. Havel stresses that this cannot continue; there is a need to show that the country is not being ruled by dreamers who do not take any action, and he goes on to suggest that Czech Minister of Interior Hrazdira should resign. If a single Romany is in danger on our streets simply for being a Romany, then all of us are in danger. Police rank-and-file members are not so much to blame as is the police command. Failure of the police to take action also leads to international criminals being active in our country. This must cease, and the police have to take action. In fact the General Prosecutor's Office as well as the Federal Ministry of Interior have already been taking appropriate action. Havel is certain that this danger of social and nationalistic conflicts will soon disappear.

Another problem concerns the question of Czechoslovak Communist Party assets and their transfer after the November events. The problem is being tackled and in the near future new laws concerning this issue are to be approved; bills are to be put forward to the presidium of the Federal Assembly next week.

Linked to this is yet another problem: lack of changes in our small towns and villages where local level bosses are still the same. That is why it is urgent that people go to vote in the forthcoming elections; and after the new democratic power is confirmed in central bodies, the autumn local elections will be very important for getting rid of the former mafia at the local level. Everything depends on the civic responsibility of every single citizen.

Asked about his plans for the post-election period, Havel says that regardless of being nominated as a candidate for president, and regardless of accepting the nomination

or not, he feels responsible not only for the rest of his present presidential tenure but also for the long-term future.

Minister Prikazsky Resigns Citing Health Reasons

LD1105161890 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Federal Minister [Without Portfolio] Vladimir Prikazsky has asked President Vaclav Havel to be released from his post. He gave as the reason for his request a sudden deterioration of his health. This was announced at the news conference today by Zbynek Fiala, the government's press secretary, on the basis of information submitted to the Federal Government by Premier Marian Calfa. According to the press secretary, the resignation was accepted.

Havel Appoints New Ministers

LD1205122590 Prague CTK in English 0948 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Prague May 12 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel today accepted the resignation of Czechoslovak Minister of Agriculture and Food Oldrich Bursky (Czechoslovak Socialist Party) and named Rudolf Kutnar (Czechoslovak Socialist Party) to the post on recommendation of Prime Minister Marian Calfa.

The president also named Karel Havlik (Czechoslovak People's Party) member of the Czechoslovak Government.

The newly appointed members of the government were sworn in today.

Marian Calfa announced at yesterday's government session that Minister Without Portfolio Vladimir Prikazsky resigned for health reasons.

Karal Havlik was born on August 6, 1944 in Mutenice, south Moravia, in a worker's family as the fifth of six children. When he was 14 he was ordered manual work at the Hodonin state farm.

After big difficulties he was finally allowed to study at a secondary agricultural technical school in Nove Mesto Nad Vahom, without the possibility of choice. Then he studied at a school of economics and a faculty of management. In 1968, he was proposed as deputy to the National Committee of Prague and later to the National Assembly.

From 1971 to March this year he worked as director of the economic-financial department of the Federal Office for Patents and Inventions. Since April, he has been employed by the Transtop joint-stock company and represents the Topham firm of Austria.

At the end of 1989, Karel Havlik entered the Czechoslovak People's Party and is member of its Central Committee. He is a candidate for a deputy to the House of Nations for the Prague electoral region at the list of candidates of the Christian and Democratic Union.

Rudolf Kutnar was born on September 18, 1950 in Hradec Kralove, east Bohemia. In 1976, he graduated from Agricultural University of Prague and in 1982 from the faculty of law of Charles University.

From 1976 to 1982 he was employed at the head-office of the Czech Veterinary Sanitation Institutes in Prague. At present, he is economic director of the Micromen joint-stock company.

Since 1980, he has been member of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party.

Poll Notes Havel Popularity

LD1305211990 Prague CTK in English 1340 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Prague May 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel is overwhelmingly popular among Czechoslovaks, according to a poll carried out by the Institute for Public Opinion in late April and early May.

88 per cent of the 741 respondents from the whole country said they trusted the president. The same figure as in a similar poll taken in February. Nine per cent expressed a lack of confidence in him in February while in the latest poll it was ten per cent. Three and two per cent of the respondents said they do not know.

The Czechoslovak Government has support of over 80 per cent. The respondents, however, expressed a lack of confidence in national committees. In February it was 58 per cent and now even 60 per cent. Confidence in the Federal Assembly has considerably fallen, while in February, 76 per cent of the respondents trusted the parliament and 19 per cent did not. According to the latest poll only 54 per cent expressed confidence and as many as 41 per cent expressed distrust.

Another poll showed that Czechoslovaks consider nationalism in relations between Czechs and Slovaks the most serious problem of the country.

The poll of 1,500 people taken by the Sociological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences on April 16-19 showed that 26 per cent of the respondents consider this problem the most serious. According to 20 per cent the most serious are problems of economic character connected with the transition towards the market economy and 11 per cent think the questions linked with the existence, activity and criminal responsibility of the Czechoslvoak Communist party are the most serious.

As regards foreign political problems, the respondents consider the withdrawal of Soviet troops and relations with the Soviet Union the most serious problem, which is followed by the questions of Czechoslovakia's economic integration, its openness to the world and reaching the same standard as in the western countries.

A total of 71.9 per cent of the respondents are of the opinion that the new parliament should elect Vaclav Havel President. Parliament Chairman Alexander Dubcek received 5.1 per cent and Prime Minister Marian Calfa 3.2 per cent.

According to a detailed analysis of the results of the poll. Vaclav Havel has broad support among all strata of the population - in Bohemia 83 per cent, in Morovia 77 per cent and in Slovakia 53 per cent.

As regards the elections, 86 per cent of the respondents are ready to elect. Four per cent will not participate in the elections and one-tenth has not been decided. The poll showed that more people will elect in the Czech lands than in Slovakia.

31.5 per cent will elect the Civic Forum or its sister organization in Slovakia. The Republic Against Violence, 11.8 percent support the Christian-Democratic Movement and the same number the Czechoslovak Communist Party. A total of 11.7 per cent will elect the Greens Party, nine per cent the Christian and Democratic Union, 5.6 per cent Social Democracy, 4.4 per cent the Democratic party and 3.7 per cent the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, but 28 per cent of the respondents have not yet been decided.

Stepan Interviewed on 17 Nov Events

LD1405094690 Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK)—The brutal police action against the students on November 17, 1989, which led to the fall of the regime, could have been an attempt to install a new party and state leadership, former member of the Supreme Communist Party Leadership Miroslav Stepan, currently detained in the Pankrac Prison here, said in an interview for the independent daily LIDOVE NOVINY published today.

The former Prague party leader gave the interview at this own request. He was arrested as the only high Communist Party functionary on December 23, 1989 on the suspicion of having participated in security forces' actions against civic demonstrations, including the one on November 17, 1989.

"I cannot exclude the existence of a faction which wanted to profit from the November 17 and other clashes"; he said, adding that he himself and the Prague City Party Committee leadership were not its members. "I believed in the objective necessity of subjective changes in a certain reasonable time. I was not convinced that a change can be reached through a severe clash", he said.

He claimed that it was him who pushed through the demand for removing all People's Militia units (armed Communist Party units), which were called to Prague from other Czech regions by the supreme party leaders, from the city after November 17, when big anti- Communist regime demonstrations took place there. He was told later on that the original decision had been revoked and that "This Presidium's order is not valid any more".

Answering the question whether the leading functionaries who wanted to profit from the police massacre on November 17 included- Rudolf Hegenbart (head of the party department dealing inter alia with security) and Vasil Mohorita (current party first secretary), Stepan did not reply convincingly. He just said that at the party Central Committee session in November 1989 when several functionaries including General Secretary Milos Jakes were recalled, but the above mentioned Hegenbart and Mohorita were not elected to the party Presidium. "Some seemed to be surprised at their not having been elected. This may indicate that someone had reckoned with it just with regard to the November 17 events".

Miroslav Stepan, one of the former prominents stripped of party membership, said there were three tendencies in the party supreme leadership between the regime's fall. One was represented by "the people of the years 1968-1969", i.e.; those elevated to high functions after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, like former parliament's chairman Alois Indra, Party Secretary and Trade Union Leader Karel Hoffmann and "in a way also Milos Jakes, chairman of the Party Central Control and Audit Commission in 1966-1977 and party general secretary from December 1987", Miroslav Stepan said.

The second stream consisting of "novices in the Presidium", including Stepan, strove for changes in society, but because of "certain respect for the older and more experienced did not fight the stagnancy openly", the then Czech Premier Frantisek Pitra and Party Economic Secretary Ivan Knotek allegedly saw the priority of future development in economic, not political reforms.

Former Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec belonged, in Stepan's opinion, to the third stream, which "perhaps was not a stream, rather a group of the impatient" he added.

Prominent party functionary Gustav Husak, general secretary in 1969-1987 and Czechoslovak president (1975-December 10, 1989) was said to play the role of a "rational pragmatist" in the leadership. "He could not be considered a hawk in attitudes, rather on the contrary", he added.

Miroslav, Stepan envisages that the current Czechoslovak Communist Party will divide after the June parliamentary elections in Czechoslovakia. It is the election campaign which hampers the dialogue within the party, Stepan underlined, adding he believes "it will be a different party in the future, different from the one which is now claiming to be modern, left, democratic, labour party, the party of democratic socialism".

The interview was made in the presence of a Prosecution control Department employee and the Czech General

Prosecutor's office met the application for an interview on the condition it will not concern Miroslav Stepan's case.

Minister Challenges Klaus' Reform Plans

AU1005165290 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 4 May 90 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Ladislav Dvorak, minister in charge of the Federal Price Office, by Petr Husak; place and date not given: "What Will the Reform Look Like?; The Government Is Considering Submitted Reform Scenarios"—opening paragraph is SVOBODNE SLOVO introduction]

[Text] The last few weeks have been marked by tenacious work on specifying the course of our economic reform. One of the key questions in the speedy transition toward a market economy is the reform of prices. We spoke to Engineer Ladislav Dvorak, minister in charge of the Federal Price Office, about his views on the role and execution of the price reform.

[Husak] Mr. Minister, statements made by some leading economists and politicians have revealed that diverse scenarios of economic reform are being worked on, which differ, among other things, precisely in the sphere of prices. Could you indicate the main differences?

[Dvorak] I would start with what these different scenarios have in common. It is the endeavor to effect the transition toward a market economy at the maximum speed. The differences, as I see it, concern two basis questions—how to eliminate price deformations within the overall process of price reform and what approach to choose toward the so-called liberalization of prices, i.e. fixing them by way of agreement between the seller and the buyer according to the law of supply and demand.

[Husak] Recent interviews with Mr. Vaclav Klaus, the federal minister of finance, indicate that he favors a one-time economic reform and that, as far as prices are concerned, he backs a "shock treatment," which should be implemented by the end of this year at the latest....

[Dvorak] According to the first scenario (backed, among others, by the Federal Ministry of Finance), the whole accumulated burden of price deformations ought to be resolved in a one-time action in record time, by the end of this year. In connection with this, prices are to be fully liberalized as of 1 January 1991. We consider such a "price earthquake" to be highly hazardous for society and the economic reform process. This is why the Federal Price Office, together with some other central bodies, recommends that the price reform be carried out gradually and phased in by 1992, within the framework of the general timetable of the radical economic reform.

[Husak] Where specifically do you see the weakness and main risk of the first scenario of economic reform by means of a "price shock treatment"?

[Dvorak] The "at one blow" solution to price problems is a very tempting prospect. I do not consider it to be responsible, however, when our public is led to believe, incorrectly, that once the negative turnover tax and the subsidizing of retail prices from the state budget are eliminated at one blow, we will get the price problem off our hands, so to speak. If we proceeded like this, we would be facing the immensely difficult task from 1 January next year of coping with the impact of this decision on our price system, which will arise from the transition toward current world prices and toward accounting in freely convertible currencies among CEMA member states. [sentence as published] This is to say nothing of the impact of the subsequent complete liberalization of prices, [the timing of] which is at variance with the fact that the Federal Ministry of Finance intends to complete the reform of the entire system of taxes and levies only by 1993. This reform will inevitably find expression in the movement of all types of our internal prices. The aforesaid factors make it apparent that prices can be set right only step by step, none of which can be taken in isolation from the remaining economic context. At the same time, the common task must be to eliminate as much as possible the risks inherent in the possibility of runaway inflation, which could arise given the considerable imbalance in our national economy, with all the concomitant unfavorable effects, such as high unemployment and the impact on the living standards of the socially most disadvantaged segments of the population.

[Husak] What then are the premises of the second scenario, the one you enforce?

[Dvorak] As far as the solution of price deformations is concerned, our premise is that the price measures cannot be confined to a one-time reform of retail prices. We propose that prices be intertwined as much as possible at all levels; specifically, we propose that price deformations not be tackled only in the sphere of retail prices, but in the sphere of the wholesale and procurement prices as well and that the price reform be synchronized and harmonized with the changes under preparation in the system of taxes and levies, in subsidies, and in monetary, exchange rate, and wage policies. Only in this way can we beware of unnecessary and uncalled-for price countermovements, the logic of which the public would not comprehend and which would also cast doubt on the planned compensatory payments in the social sphere (higher pensions, child allowances, etc.). Moreover, we are opposed to a one-sided, though compensated for, elimination of price deformations at the expense of the Czechoslovak consumer alone. We propose that some of the existing price deformations be tackled also by bringing pressure to bear upon manufacturers, by forcing enterprises to reach down to the bottom of their reserves to develop efficient business operations.

[Husak] Where do the differences between the two scenarios lie with regard to the liberalization of prices?

[Dvorak] In our gradualist scenario, we proceed from the fact that a market economy requires market prices. We want to arrive at this solution without reinforcing inflationary development. This is why here, too, we do not favor a one-time transition to price liberalization and enforce a gradual transition, over a period of time, depending on the creation of conditions for the freeing of prices. We want freely set prices to be the product of a demanding market, created in a coordinated fashion by all price instruments. We can contribute to the creation of a demanding market by means of prices wherever prices can stimulate the emergence of branches and product groups which can hold their own in world competition.

[Husak] What is the main advantage of the gradualist price reform scenario you propose?

[Dvorak] It is sufficiently radical while, at the same time, being less risky. It allows one to continually react to the actually attained results of the economic reform and to both newly discovered and previously underrated phenomena.

[Husak] Do you believe that a drastic change in retail prices could generate social tension in society?

[Dvorak] I think that the danger is real that large tension could arise within certain groups of the population. One hundred korunas have a different meaning for a pensioner than they have for someone making 5,000 korunas a month. The same is true of families with several children. This is why the compensatory measures must be thought out responsibly. It would definitely not be good if "linear" compensations—i.e., a fixed uniform sum per head—were to be applied, which is what the first scenario has foreseen so far. Account should be taken of the fact that a family with small children has a different pattern of consumption than a couple of old-age pensioners or people who are gainfully employed.

[Husak] Will the increases of some prices, for example those of food products, be offset by cuts in the retail prices of some consumer goods?

[Dvorak] We regard not only the existence of the negative turnover tax as a price deformation but, vice versa, also excessively high turnover taxes. We therefore seek a parallel reduction of retail prices, particularly of industrial merchandise. For certain groups of the population this reduction could be used as compensation [for higher food prices]—provided, of course, that enough of this merchandise is available on the market. In connection with transition toward the value-added-tax, the Federal Ministry of Finance will only have to specify what the average taxation will be and which groups [of merchandise] will be subject to different tax rates.

[Husak] From what you have said, Mr. Minister, one can draw the conclusion that decisions on the price reform will be of extraordinary social significance.

[Dvorak] This is natural since the price reform and the development of prices will undeniably be considered an important factor in determining whether the planned and implemented economic measures are successful or not. Moreover, one has to anticipate strong feedback. A successful price policy with an acceptable development of prices always has a positive motivational impact on the population and can greatly influence general economic performance, accelerate national income growth, and speed up the transition toward a market economy. It also boosts the interest of advanced industrial countries in economic cooperation. Conversely, in the event of a failed price policy, the negative impact is much stronger, however.

RUDE PRAVO Publishes Brezhnev Letter

LD1405092590 Prague CTK in English 0734 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party Daily RUDE PRAVO today carried the first of thus far unpublished documents on developments before the entry of five Warsaw Treaty member countries' troops into Czechoslovakia on August 21 1968—a letter from the then Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to the then Czechoslovak Communist Party First Secretary Alexander Dubcek.

Dated August 16, 1968, i.e. five days before the invasion, Brezhnev voiced concern, inter alia, over the fact that Alexander Dubcek was delaying a decision to divide the Interior Ministry bodies to strengthen the country's security.

The Soviet leader was also anxious about personnel questions. In connection with earlier talks between the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and the Czechoslovak Communist Party talks at Cierna nad Tisou, East Slovakia, from July 29 to August 1, the letter refers to Dubcek's statement on releasing Frantisek Kriegel, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member, Cestmir Cisar, Party Central Committee secretary and Secretariat member, and Jiri Pelikan, the then director general of Czechoslovak Television and chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) Foreign Relations Committee. The letter betrays Brezhnev's wish to know what is being done in this respect.

Leonid Brezhnev also complained that he has not obtained a reply of principle as regards measures to be taken to ensure the party's influence on the mass media.

"On the whole I have the impression that the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium does not display the necessary initiative and resolve in fulfiling the agreement which we concluded and which is most important for resistance to right-wing and counter- revolutionary elements, for defence of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the achievements of socialism in Czechoslovakia," L. Brezhnev wrote in the letter which throws

light after 22 years on certain moments connected with the invasion by five Warsaw Treaty member states' troops of Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Troops To Leave Sliac 5 Oct

LD1105205190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] [Announcer] The mixed parliamentary commission supervising the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia held its third itinerant session in Slovakia today. Lubos Lidicky reports from Sliac:

[Lidicky] The conclusion reached by the parliamentary commission on one item on its agenda was clear: the departure of the helicopter division from Sliac. The troops will depart on 5 October, and the division's command by the end of the year. However, what is as yet not clear is the repair of the damage and its restitution. In the Central Slovak region alone, 100 cubic meters of soil have been contaminated with oil products. Thanks to the timely action by the Czechoslovak Army and specialists, curative springs in Sliac have been saved. The airport, where further products are stored, is not threatened by contamination because it rests on a heavy clay foundation.

Another problem which the commission found and which must be tackled is the state of the military installations, which are worth around one billion korunas. Moreover, 115 unauthorized buildings had been found to exist in the region, which will have to liquidated. Out of 2,000 apartments which will be freed up following the Soviet troop departure, only several hundred will be available immediately. The situation concerning Soviet housing quarters of the [name indistinct] type, which do not come up to at all to Czechoslovak technical standards, is unclear. In the town of Zvolen, four prefabricated buildings have been given a specific designation. They are to be converted into a service center, boarding establishment, and home for pensioners.

Budaj on Aims of Slovaks' U.S. Visit

LD1305195690 Prague CTK in English 1450 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Washington May 13 (CTK correspondent)—Slovak Parliament Deputy Chairman Jan Budaj has stressed in an interview to CTK that the aim of the current political visit of Slovak representatives to the USA. The first after World War II, is to support the common work that was initiated in the foreign policy with Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel's visit to the USA.

The chairman of the Slovak Council of the Public Against Violence who is member of the Slovak Delegation headed by Czechoslovak Parliament Chairman Alexander Dubcek currently on a visit to the USA emphasized that due to the sovereignty of the Slovak Republic, it is not necessary to leave the common house in which Czechs and Slovaks have been living in good and bad for a long time. Czechoslovakia, with its type of cooperation between nations, can be an example of future cooperation of uniting Europe, Jan Budaj stressed.

The Slovak delegation has met with understanding for this policy and with support for the idea of a new partner federation of the Czechoslovak nations during its talks with U.S. politicians, he added.

He stressed the conviction that the concept of full slovak statehood in a partner federation will be acepted by both Slovaks living in foreign countries and by the overwhelming majority in Czechoslovakia.

The visit of the Slovak delegation to the United States is a concrete example of increasing sovereignty of the Slovak republic, which does not contradict the policy of the federation but is on the contrary its part, Jan Budaj concluded.

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GERMAN REUNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *Reportage on German reunification may also be found in the Federal Republic of Germany section of the West Europe DAILY REPORT and pertinent sections of the East Europe JPRS Report. Third country comment is published as available in the appropriate DAILY REPORT or JPRS publication.*

Meckel on Foreign Policy, Intra-German Affairs

Warsaw Pact, Polish Border

LD1105131290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1138 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR Government has still not formed a final position on further membership in the Warsaw Pact. Foreign Minister Markus Meckel told a news conference in Berlin today [11 May] that this position depended on changes in NATO and the interests of the Soviet Union. "When we hear something clear on this we will be able to express ourselves more clearly," he said. The goal was a European security system.

Meckel again rejected the USSR's proposal of a separation of the internal and external aspects of the German unification process. He could understand this attitude very well, but believes "that it is important for the policy of the GDR not to comply with it."

With regard to the Oder-Neisse frontier, Meckel supported a quick, treaty-based settlement. "It would be good for us Germans and Europeans if the Germans showed sufficient sovereignty to come very rapidly to a solution with the Poles," he said. "It would be fatal if the four former victorious powers were to point out to us what our borders are."

Asked about the current negotiations on the State Treaty, he mentioned the still open questions on debts, insurance and sovereignty over their [the GDR's] own budget. However, as a result of the monetary union, the GDR would be "giving up the greater part" of its sovereignty.

Soviet Troops, All-German Elections

LD1305074990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0644 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—Markus Meckel, GDR foreign minister and Social Democratic Party chairman, expects all-German elections in the spring of next year. But the election date will depend considerably on how the consequences of the monetary union are received by the people in the GDR, Meckel said today [13 May] in an interview with Deutschlandfunk.

For the future Europe, it is important that there no longer be "a continuance of the postwar period," Meckel said with a view to the two-plus-four negotiations. But one needs new contractual agreements, for example, for the stationing of Soviet troops in Germany, the content of which could be in accordance with old regulations, but which would be limited as a transition period. "I, too, see that Soviet troops will not disappear from here in the next six months or year, and I accept this." This is also good in order to give the Soviet Union appropriate security for a transitional period.

The USSR should not be forced "out of fear" to want to be a great military power. The internal difficulties of the Soviet Union must be taken into consideration through an expansion of the economic relations.

Two-Plus-Four Talks

AU1405090290 East Berlin BERLINER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 May 90 p 1

[Interview with Foreign Minister Markus Meckel by Bodo Rehboldt in Berlin; date not given: "Favorable Climate for Solution of Difficult Problems; GDR Foreign Minister To Travel to Council of Europe Tomorrow"]

[Text] [Rehboldt] How did you feel when you returned from the conference in Bonn?

[Meckel] Quite relieved, because all beginnings are difficult. I think that a climate has been created in which we can also jointly solve difficult problems with which we will be confronted. There is a timetable according to which we have to intensively cooperate.

[Rehboldt] Please, comment briefly on the GDR's foreign policy priorities.

[Meckel] A tremendous amount remains to be done. It is above all imperative to prepare the next round of the two-plus-four talks, which will take place in Berlin. Questions of military and political integration will be discussed there. As you know, these are precisely the central questions.

[Rehboldt] And what will determine your timetable?

[Meckel] The contacts with the East European countries. The new institutions of the CSCE process are at issue. For example, we especially want to start consultations with Poland and Czechoslovakia, which have made relevant proposals.

Moreover, visits to the states involved in the two-plus-four talks are planned. In addition, we will establish contacts with the Council of Europe and the EC. My forthcoming trip to Strasbourg will also serve this purpose.

Wieczorek on Desire To Disengage From Pact

LD1105180890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Paris (ADN)—The GDR wants to reduce its obligations in the Warsaw Pact Treaty and progressively free itself from the treaty commitments. This was stated by Dr. Bertram Wieczorek, parliamentary state secretary in the GDR Disarmament and Defense Ministry, in Paris today [11 May] at NATO's spring meeting. These measures would affect supplies of arms, training, air defense and the entire command system. Wieczorek did not give a timetable for these measures.

He emphasized to some 200 NATO representatives and observers from East Europe, who were taking part for the first time, that the FRG Government has stated its agreement not to station any NATO troops on present GDR territory after unification. Here the security interests of the Soviet Union and other East European states must be taken into consideration. The National People's Army should, however, continue to exist with a purely defensive orientation and belong to no military alliance during a transitional period. Wieczorek called for a pan-European security system and stressed the need to eliminate the Iron Curtain in the minds of the population and of the military.

Soviet Official Cited on German Sovereignty

LD1205204190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1953 GMT 12 May 90

[Excerpt] Potsdam (ADN)—The Soviet Union does not want to deny a united Germany full sovereignty, said Valentin Kopteltsev, department chief for international relations in the CPSU Central Committee, today [12 May] in Potsdam's Erloeserkirche.

The second day of the international colloquium on German unification in a European context, organized by the Evangelical Churches of the FRG and the GDR, ended with a public discussion on the topic: "Joint security and the future of the alliances."

The Soviet expert described the most recent proposals of USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze as an opportunity to complete internal processes of German unification even at this stage, when the schedule and sequence of the external aspects are still being negotiated. He rejected NATO membership for united Germany. [passage omitted]

Finance Minister Corrects Foreign Debt Figures

LD1105130890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1043 GMT 11 May 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR's foreign debts with regard to the Western countries were, calculated in Deutsche marks, 27.2 billion on 31 March 1990. There were gross liabilities of DM54.4 billion and accounts due of DM27.2 billion. The internal "debt" of the economy was 247.5 billion on 31 March 1990. The housing sector has credit totalling 107.2 billion. These figures, established by the State Bank, were quoted by Finance Minister Romberg in a statement given to ADN today [11 May]. He said the figures which had been given in parliament suggested a much greater Deutsche mark foreign debt and could not be squared with the figures he gave. He was referring to the People's Chamber meeting yesterday. [passage omitted]

State Secretary Krause Meets Genscher in Bonn

LD1205122990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1101 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN reporter)—FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher received in Bonn on Saturday [12 May] the GDR negotiation leader at the State Treaty negotiations, Dr. Guenther Krause, for a lengthy conversation. State Secretary Krause explained the attitude of the GDR Government toward the State Treaty, the final version of which has once again been the subject of negotiations in Bonn since Friday [11 May] in sessions by the experts' commissions of the two German states. Minister Genscher spoke about the FRG Government's position on the two-plus-four talks concerning the external aspects of German unity, which, in his view, should be cleared up by the next CSCE summit conference.

De Maiziere, Kohl Meet in Berlin 14 May

LD1305103490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1013 GMT 13 May

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—East Berlin will be, for the first time, the scene of an intra-German summit meeting tomorrow [14 May]. A meeting between Premier Lothar de Maiziere and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl was planned for this day because the talks on the draft of the GDR-FRG State Treaty ended yesterday, ADN learned today from the office of the government spokesman in reply to an inquiry. Nothing has been learned yet about the location of the meeting, which will be a part of the State Treaty talks on the political level, which had been announced for this week.

Experts Agree on Draft of State Treaty

LD1305131890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1221 GMT 13 May 90

[Excerpts] Bonn (ADN)—After approximately 30 hours of negotiations in Bonn this weekend, the intra-German commission of experts agreed on a draft for the State Treaty on monetary, economic, and social union. [passage omitted]

A government spokesman said today [13 May] that the treaty consisted of 38 articles on 33 pages with eight appendices and a joint protocol on basic principles on monetary, economic, and social union. Contentious points—such as the acquisition of property, agricultural questions, and the economic restructuring of the GDR

combines—were left aside and were to be settled in additional agreement at the same time as the treaty.

The government spokesman said that the idea from East Berlin to conclude a further state treaty on the ownership of land in the GDR was "completely erroneous." GDR Economy Minister Gerhard Pohl justified this yesterday by saying that "an area not covered by law really existed, which created anxieties in the GDR population." WELT AM SONNTAG reports from the Bonn experts' talks that now the direct purchase of property in the GDR is to be possible for federal citizens and West German firms after all, after East Berlin had first of all wished only to agree to lease agreements with investors. [passage omitted]

Draft of State Treaty Published

AU0905122290 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 3 May 90 pp 3-6

["Treaty on the Establishment of a Monetary Union, an Economic and Social Community Between the FRG and the GDR (Draft)" received by BERLINER ZEITUNG "from reliable sources" on 2 May]

[Text]

Preamble

The High Contracting Parties—determined to complete the unity of Germany in freedom within a European peace system as soon as possible;

—in the will to establish a monetary union and an economic and social community as part of German and European unification;

—proceeding from the mutual desire to make a first important step towards the implementation of state unity via Article 23 of the FRG Basic Law, by establishing a monetary union and an economic and social community, taking into account the fact that the external aspects of the implementation of unity are the subject of talks with the governments of France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States, which were agreed upon in Ottawa on 13 February 1990;

—being aware that the stipulations of this treaty are to safeguard the application of the law of the EC after the implementation of state union;

—recognizing the fact that a social market economy is the basis for the further economic and social development of Germany;

—realizing that a social market economy also always includes social balance and social safeguards (—being aware that in view of the profound burdens to the environment, the economic development must take place in harmony with the requirements of environmental protection), have agreed to conclude a treaty on the establishment of a monetary union and an economic and social community with the following regulations:

Chapter I

Article 1

1. The parties to the treaty shall establish a monetary union and an economic and social community.
2. Starting on ...., the parties to the treaty shall form a monetary union with a uniform monetary area and the Deutsche mark as the common currency. The German Bundesbank shall be the currency bank and central bank of this monetary area.
3. The basis of the economic community shall be the social market economy as the common economic system of the two parties to the treaty. It is, in particular, to be characterized by private property, competition of performance, free price formation, and, on principle, full freedom of work, capital, goods, and services, and it shall take into account the requirements of environmental protection.
4. The social community shall supplement the monetary union and the economic community. It shall be characterized in particular by a labor law that corresponds to the social market economy and to a comprehensive system of social safeguards that is based on the principles of compatibility with performance and social balance.

Article 2

The parties to the treaty commit themselves to the liberal, democratic, and social basic system in the spirit of the FRG Basic Law. In order to safeguard the rights based on this treaty or resulting from the implementation of this treaty, they guarantee, in particular, freedom of contract, freedom of business, of establishment, and exercising one's profession, and of the entry of Germans into the entire area where this treaty is valid, as well as their freedom of movement, the ownership by private investors of land, as well as producer goods, and the freedom to form associations in order to safeguard and promote working and economic conditions.

Therefore, both sides consider the stipulations in the GDR Constitution concerning the bases of its former socialist social and state system, in particular:

—on state management and planning of the national economy and all other social spheres;
—on the monetary and financial system as a matter of the socialist state;
—on socialist property;
—on socialist enterprises and production cooperatives with the resulting restriction of economic freedom of action;
—on trade unions as comprehensive class organizations of a socialist society; as well as
—on the state monopolization of foreign trade incompatible with these principles.

Article 3

With implementation of the monetary union, the current FRG laws, which are listed in appendix one, shall be applicable in the fields of currency, credits, money, coinage, and budget, as well as those in respect of the economic and social union shall apply to the entire scope of the treaty. The Deutsche Bundesbank and the responsible FRG authorities shall have the right to exercise the powers vested in them by virtue of these laws in the entire scope of this treaty.

Article 4

The principles set down in Article 2 and the guidelines agreed on in appendix two are directly binding to organs of the legislation, the executive power, and the judiciary. Until the monetary union and the economic and social community come into force, the GDR rescinds the regulations listed in appendix three or amends them and passes the new legal regulations listed in appendix four, if no other date is set down in the treaty or in the appendixes.

Article 5

If someone's rights, which are safeguarded by this treaty or result from this treaty, are violated by public authorities, he shall be entitled to recourse in the courts. As far as no other jurisdiction is set down, ordinary recourse to the courts is to be applicable.

The GDR shall ensure legal protection by the courts, including efficient temporary legal protection. In cases where no special courts exist for conflicts with public authorities, special bodies are to be established at the ordinary courts for this purpose. The jurisdiction for these disputes is to be concentrated at certain kreis and bezirk courts.

Until an independent labor jurisdiction is established, legal disputes between employers and employees resulting from employment shall be decided by neutral arbitration bodies, which are to be staffed equally with employers and employees as well as with a neutral chairman. Appeal against their decision may be addressed to the state courts.

Article 6

(1) Disputes on the interpretation or application of this treaty shall be settled by the governments of the two parties to the treaty.
(2) If a dispute cannot be settled in this way, each party to the treaty may present the dispute to an arbitration court for decision. This presentation is admissible regardless of whether a state court is responsible in this matter in accordance with Article 5 of this treaty.
(3) The arbitration court shall consist of a president and four members. Within a period of one month after the coming into force of this treaty, the government of each party to the treaty shall appoint two ordinary members and two deputy members. Within the same period, the president will be appointed in agreement between the governments of the two parties to the treaty. If they do not come to an agreement within this period, the president of the arbitration court is to be appointed by the president of the FRG Federal Constitutional Court from among the judges of the Federal Constitutional Court.
(4) Before they start work, the president and the members of the arbitration court shall accept the obligation to fulfill their task independently and conscientiously and to keep their meetings confidential.
(5) The regulations concerning the convening and the proceedings of the arbitration court are set down in appendix....

Article 7

The parties to the treaty shall form a Joint Government Committee. In this committee they will discuss questions referring to the implementation of the treaty and will reach agreement as necessary. The tasks of the committee also will include the settlement of disputes in accordance with Article 6, Paragraph 1 of the treaty.

Article 8

This treaty, including the legal stipulations that are valid or will be put into force in implementation of this treaty, have priority over contrary laws including constitutional laws of the GDR.

Article 9

If changes in, or supplements to the treaty seem necessary in order to implement one of its goals, they are to be agreed on between the FRG Government and the GDR Government.

Chapter II

Regulations Concerning the Monetary Union

Section 1: Regulations Concerning the Introduction of the Deutsche Mark in the GDR

Article 1

Introduction of the Deutsche Mark

(1) Effective ..., the Deutsche mark will be introduced as currency in the GDR. Its calculation unit is the Deutsche mark, which is divided into 100 German pfennigs.
(2) The Deutsche mark banknotes issued by the German Bundesbank and the federal coins—Deutsche mark or pfennig—issued by the FRG, shall be the only legal means of payment as of...;
(3) The banknotes issued by the German Bundesbank shall be unlimited legal means of payment. The federal coins issued by the FRG shall be legal means of payment with the reservation that no one is obliged to accept Deutsche mark coins amounting to more than 20 Deutsche mark [DM] and pfennig coins amounting to more than DM5.
(4) In deviation from Paragraph 3, GDR coins in circulation, at a value of 1, 5, 10 (and 20) GDR pfennigs shall remain legal means of payment until they can be

replaced by corresponding federal coins. The GDR government will withdraw the coins from circulation at a date that is to be determined by the FRG Government.
(5) For the duration of the treaty, the GDR will neither exercise powers concerning monetary policy, including the issuing of banknotes and coins, nor will it transfer these powers to another institution.
(6) The FRG Government will include the GDR mint in coining the federal coins needed from the GDR under the usual conditions if the GDR declares itself ready for this.

Article 2

Renaming

Wherever the calculation unit GDR mark is used in laws, decrees, orders, court decisions, administrative files, and in legal statements, this calculation unit is replaced by the calculation unit Deutsche mark save special stipulations. The regulation concerning the conversion of liabilities in GDR marks to Deutsche marks is not affected by this.

Article 3

Clause Reserving Permission

Accepting liabilities in another currency than Deutsche mark by persons in the GDR with persons in the FRG or in the GDR requires permission. The same goes for Deutsche mark liabilities, whose amount is to be determined by the exchange rate of another currency or by the price of gold or other goods or services. Permission is decided by the German Bundesbank.

Article 4

Deferment

All liabilities in GDR marks are deferred until the expiration of....

Section 2: Currency Conversion in the GDR

Article 1

Day of Conversion, Exchange Places

(1) Banknotes of GDR marks or coins in GDR marks and pfennigs belonging to the persons or bodies mentioned in Paragraph 3 on the day when these regulations come into force may be handed in at an exchange place by....
(2) GDR bank accounts in GDR marks belonging to the persons or bodies metioned in Paragraph 3 may be handed in at an exchange place by....
(3) All natural or legal persons or other bodies, whose residence, seat, or place of establishment is in the GDR, with the exception of banks, are entitled to hand in money and register assets.
(4) Exchange places are banks in the GDR.
(5) All claims, which result from registered assets and handed in banknotes and coins for a person or other body entitled to register assets and hand in money in line with Paragraph 3, are settled via an exchange account. In line with more detailed orders by the German Bundesbank, the exchange places make sure that only one exchange account is established for every person or body entitled to register assets and hand in banknotes, into which the registered and handed in assets are put.
(6) Natural or juridical persons or bodies, which have their residence or seat outside the GDR, may register their assets in GDR marks at GDR banks at the respective bank that keeps their account by....
(7) When the periods mentioned in Paragraphs 1,2, and 6 expire claims from banknotes and coins and unregistered assets can no longer be made at banks.
(8) In case of failure to observe the time limit mentioned in Paragraphs 1, 2, and 6 natural persons may request the restoration to their original position until ... (three months after the date of registration). A request for restoration to one's original position has to be granted if the applicant credibly states that it was not his fault that he was unable to hand in banknotes and coins in time or to register assets at banks in time. The restoration must be requested within two weeks after the removal of the obstacle.

Article 2

Exchange Assets

(1) The banknotes and coins handed in in accordance with Article 1, Paragraph 1 and the assets registered in accordance with Article 1, Paragraph 2 (exchange assets) are credited to the exchange accounts (Article 1, Paragraph 5).
(2) Exchange assets of natural persons with residence in the GDR will be exchanged to Deutsche mark in the way that up to an amount of ...thousand GDR marks 1 GDR mark is exchanged for DM1.
(3) Exchange assets of natural person, which exceed the amount of ...thousand GDR marks, as well as exchange assets of juridical persons or other bodies are exchanged at a rate of ... GDR marks to DM1.
(4) Exchange assets on 31 December 1989 of natural or juridical persons or bodies, whose residence or seat are outside the GDR, are exchanged at a rate of ... GDR marks to DM1. Exchange assets of the persons or bodies mentioned in sentence one, which have been accumulated after 31 December 1989 are exchanged at a rate of ... GDR marks to DM1.
(5) Already before the final conversion, natural persons may withdraw a cash amount of up to DM... from the assets to be expected in their exchange account.

Article 3

Conversion of Liabilities and Debts Receivable in GDR Marks to Deutsche Mark; Opening Balance in Deutsche Mark

Section 1

(1) Subject to the regulations in Paragraph 2, all liabilities and debts receivable in GDR marks, which were

incurred before ... or would have to be fulfilled in GDR marks in line with the regulations in force before the coming into force of these stipulations, are converted to Deutsche mark with the effect that the debtor has to pay DM1 for ... GDR marks to the creditor.
(2) Article 2, Paragraphs 2 and 3 are applicable to liabilities and debts receivable in GDR marks of persons and bodies mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 3 from assets at banks.

Section 2

(1) A liability incurred before ... does not lose its quality of being a liability in GDR marks as a result of the fact that the creditor presents the bill for the service performed by him at this time only after ....
(2) Payment transactions between two accounts at banks, which have not been completed by ..., are to be credited to both accounts in GDR marks also after ... and are to be included into the calculation of the exchange assets.

Section 3

Within three months after the coming into force of this treaty, the GDR will pass a law on the opening balance in Deutsche mark and the new determination of capital (Deutsche mark balance law), which is valid for all merchants and juridical persons, including the combines, combine enterprises, and state-owned enterprises with seat in the GDR.

The law has to take into account the following principles:

(1) In newly determining assets and liabilities in Deutsche mark, the valuation of assets must not be exceeded and the valuation of liabilities must not be underestimated, in accordance with the provisions of the Third Book of the FRG Trading Law Code, as far as these provisions are valid for all merchants.
(2) If new determination of capital is necessary, the replacement costs and production costs must not be exceeded on the key date of the opening balance. (Real estate property is to be valued at its standard value, which was set down at the last assessment date.)
(3) Depreciation is to be taken into account for assets that are subject to wear and tear; this depreciation is to sufficiently take into account the wear and tear that has occurred in the meantime. If new determination is necessary concerning other assets and debts, replacement costs and production costs (value when new) must not be exceeded on the key date of the opening balance. In case of assets that are subject to wear and tear depreciation is to be set down, which sufficiently takes into account the wear and tear that has occurred in the meantime (current value).
(4) In assessing assets in line with Paragraphs 2 and 3, the requirements of appropriate capital resources may be taken into account.
(5) Debt equalization claims toward private and public institutions, adjustment items, or other aids for drawing up a balance sheet in order to avoid excessive debts, may be granted only with the approval of the FRG.
(6) The prohibition to activate intangible property created by the enterprises themselves is to be followed even if the drawing up of an opening balance sheet is done by an enterprise after its transformation into a private company.
(7) The right to choose in connection with the establishment of provision for pensions in line with Article 28, Paragraph 1, sentence one of the Introductory Law of the Trading Law Code must not be granted.

Article 4

Special Regulations for Banks

Section 1

Liabilities and debts receivable in GDR marks of banks with seat in the GDR, including those from assets at other banks in the GDR, are subject to Article 3, Section 1, Paragraph 1, as well as Article 3, Section 2.

Section 2

(1) The books of the banks, which are kept in GDR marks, are to be closed with a final balance in GDR marks (including a calculation of profits an losses) by....
(2) As of ... only those entries may be made in the banks' calculations in GDR marks, which are permitted as a result of this treaty or as a result of decrees, orders, and administrative acts passed on the basis of authorization given by this treaty. Entries which serve the formal drawing up of the final balance are also permitted.
(3) As of ... the banks have to keep their books in Deutsche mark and have to enter all new business transactions in Deutsche marks.
(4) In order to calculate the debt equalization claims toward the GDR, which they are entitled to in line with Section 3, the banks have to draw up a special conversion calculation, which shows all assets and liabilities in Deutsche mark, which are the direct result of the introduction of the Deutsche mark in the GDR and the currency conversion in the GDR. All entries of the conversion calculation are to be valued on ..., regardless of when the conversion of the individual items in the balance sheet is actually carried out. The conversion calculation is considered an opening balance with the key date....
(5) Details will be settled in legal decrees, orders, and administrative acts passed by the Federal Authority for the Supervision of Banks.
(6) For taking into account the banks' cash holdings in banknotes and coins of GDR marks in the conversion calculation, the decrees, orders, legal stipulations, and administrative acts that are to be passed by the German Bundesbank are valid.

Section 3

[(1) The banks—except for the GDR State Bank—are provided with a debt equalization claim toward the GDR, which has an annual interest rate of ... percent, if their assets are not sufficient to cover the liabilities

resulting from the introduction of the Deutsche mark and the currency conversion in the GDR.
[(2) The allocation of debt equalization claims to the banks is made in such a way that the assets are sufficient to provide for an appropriate capital ownership (fulfillment of Section 10 of the Credit Law and the Principle I passed by the Federal Authority for the Supervision of Banks on it), in addition to covering the liabilities resulting from the introduction of the Deutsche mark and the currency conversion in the GDR.
[(3) Per year ... percent of the nominal value of the debt equalization claims are to be repaid.
[(4) The banks' debt equalization claims may be sold and purchased only by banks and only at the nominal value. They are to be put into the bank's balance sheets at the nominal value. Article 2, Paragraphs 2 and 7 of Section 3 remain untouched.
[(5) If the assets of a bank—except for the GDR State Bank—exceed the liabilities resulting from the introduction of the Deutsche mark and from the currency conversion in the GDR, the GDR acquires a debt equalization claim toward the respective bank, with an annual interest rate of ... percent.
[(6) Details are regulated by legal decrees, orders, and administrative acts issued by the Federal Authority for the Supervision of Banks.]

Section 4

The banks are obligated to deliver the banknotes and coins in GDR marks, which they have received in connection with the introduction of the Deutsche mark and the currency conversion, as well as those in their own stock to the places designated by the GDR, which will pass more detailed legal regulations for this purpose.

Article 5

Authorization for Issuing Export Regulations

In fulfilling its legal assignment, the German Bundesbank is authorized to issue—deciding freely after a due assessment of the circumstances— the decrees, orders, and administrative actions necessary to implement the agreements concluded in Chapter II of this treaty, if this treaty does not explicitly authorize another body to do so.

Article 6

Concluding Stipulations

The stipulations to introduce the Deutsche mark and to convert the currency in the GDR come into force on....

Section 3: Extending the Law on the German Bundesbank to GDR Territory

Article 1

Adopting the Law on the German Bundesbank

Section 1

The law on the German Bundesbank of 26 July 1957 (Federal Legal Gazette I, p 745)—Bundesbank Law—most recently amended by Article 32 of the First Legal Adjustment Law of 24 April 1986 (Federal Legal Gazette I, p 560), is also valid in the GDR, in accordance with the following stipulations.

The valid provisions and orders issued by the Central Bank Council of the German Bundesbank, as well as the statute of the German Bundesbank of 27 November 1958, Federal Gazetteer No. 7 of 13 January 1959, in its version of Federal Gazetteer No. 66 of 6 April 1971, are also valid for the GDR.

Section 2

The German Bundesbank will establish a Temporary Administration Office that is subordinate to the Directorate of the German Bundesbank, with a total of 15 branch offices in the GDR. This Administration Office is responsible for business with GDR banks as well as with the GDR and its public administrations.

Section 3

The GDR commits itself to adopting amendments to the Law on the German Bundesbank immediately and without any changes.

Article 2

Monetary Policy Powers and Business Area

With regard to the monetary policy powers mentioned in Section 4 of the Bundesbank Law and the business area mentioned in Section 5, the following adjustment regulations are agreed upon for the currency area:

(1) The obligation to deposit liquid assets in line with Article 17 of the Bundesbank Law is also valid in the GDR.
(2) The German Bundesbank is permitted (until further notice) (limitation until 31 December 1991?) to disregard the preconditions of Article 19, Paragraph 1, No. 1 of the Bundesbank Law when it purchases drafts.
(3) The German Bundesbank is permitted to grant collateral loans in line with Article 19, Paragraph 1, No. 3 of the Bundesbank Law against fixed-interest bonds and Debt Register claims, the issuing body or debtor of which is the GDR, at three-quarters of their market value at the most and against debt equalization claims registered in the Debt Register of the ... in line with Article ... of the law ... at three-quarters of their nominal value at the most.
(4) In accordance with Article 21, the German Bundesbank may purchase and sell treasury bills and treasury notes, which are issued by the GDR, as well as bonds and Debt Register claims, the debtor of which is the GDR.
(5) In deviation from numbers 2 to 4 and Articles 19 and 21 of the Bundesbank Law, the German Bundesbank is permitted to conduct business transactions with banks—transactions that are different from those mentioned in

the law—as long as preconditions for refinancing in accordance with Articles 19 and 21 of the Bundesbank Law are not ensured.
(6) The German Bundesbank may grant the GDR cash credits in line with Article 20, Paragraph 1, No. 1 of the Bundesbank Law, amounting to DM....

The German Bundesbank may conduct—in line with Article 20, Paragraph 1, No. 3 of the Bundesbank Law—with the GDR and its public administrations those business deals with are mentioned in Article 19, Paragraph 1, No. 4 to 9 of the Bundesbank Law.

In application of Article 20, Paragraph 2 of the Bundesbank Law, the GDR and the German Railroads and the German Mail are obligated to issue bonds, treasury notes, and treasury bills first and foremost via the German Bundesbank or in agreement with it. (The same goes for raising loans by issuing borrower's notes.)
(7) Regardless of the restrictions of Article 19, No. 3 of the Bundesbank Law, the German Bundesbank may grant banks loans against the mortgaging of debt equalization claims, in line with Section 2, Article IV, Paragraph 3 of this treaty, in accordance with Article 24, Paragraph 1 of the Bundesbank Law. Furthermore, it may purchase debt equalization claims of the aforementioned kind under the preconditions ... in accordance with Article 24, Paragraph 2 of the Bundesbank Law.

Article 3

Cooperation

The German Bundesbank advises the GDR Government in matters of essential importance for monetary policy and provides it with information upon request, as far as currency issues in the GDR are involved.

Members of the GDR Government are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Bank Council. They do not have the right to vote but they are permitted to file requests.

The GDR Government should invite the president of the German Bundesbank to its meetings on matters of importance for monetary and economic policy. It will grant the German Bundesbank support and help in every way which the German Bundesbank needs to fulfill its tasks.

Article 4

Administrative Regulations

Section 1

The announcements of the German Bundesbank in line with Article 33 of the Bundesbank Law are also published in the GDR Legal Gazette or the ... of the GDR.

Section 2

The German Bundesbank is entitled to send staff members to the GDR territory to fulfill its tasks.

The German Bundesbank or the staff members sent by it and the dependents of these staff members living with them in one household are given the following rights on GDR territory:

a) inviolability of the offices of the German Bundesbank, its correspondence, and permission of free movement for official purposes;
b) protection of German Bundesbank offices by GDR state organs (in particular police);
c) permission of staff members of the German Bundesbank to carry arms in exercising their duties.

German Bundesbank employment of persons with permanent residence in the GDR is subject to the FRG labor law. With the exception of payment and social services, the German Bundesbank wage contracts are applicable for such employment. Article 31 of the Bundesbank Law is not applicable.

Section 4

Supervision of Banks

A bank system, which is organized in line with market economy, requires effective supervision. The Credit law and the legal decrees passed on it (compare appendix one) must, therefore, also be valid in the GDR. In order to adapt the Credit law, the following is to be supplemented:

"Article ...

"Amendment to the Credit Law

"According to Article 64 of the Credit Law in its version of the announcement of 11 July 1985 (Federal Legal Gazette I, p 1,472), most recently amended by Section 14 of the law of 22 December 1989 (Federal Legal Gazette I, p 2,408), the following Article 64a is added:

"Article 64a GDR Clause

"(1) This law and the legal decrees passed on the basis of this law are also valid in the GDR, provided that

"1. loans to the state budget correspond to loans to the federal government;
"2. guarantees by the state budget correspond to the guarantees of the federal government;
"3. business transaction of the German Mail that are similar to the transactions of the postal checking and postal savings system correspond to these transactions of the Federal German Post Office;
"4. the Charlottenburg Municipal Court takes over the tasks of the courts mentioned in Article 28, Paragraph 2, Article 46, Paragraph 2, and Article 46 a, as long as these courts in the GDR do not fulfill these tasks. The bankruptcy of a bank with seat in the GDR is to be carried out by a receiver appointed by the Charlottenburg Municipal Court in line with the stipulations of the Bankruptcy Act of 10 February 1877 (Federal Legal Gazette III 311- 4), most recently amended in accordance with Article 40 by Article 36 of the law of 25 July 1986 (Federal Legal

Gazette I, p 1,130) in its version of the announcement of 30 July 1987 (Federal Legal Gazette I, p 2,083).

"(2) Articles 21 to 22a on savings transactions are not valid in the GDR. Article 53 on branch offices with seat in another state is not applicable to branch offices of FRG banks in the GDR and the other way around.
"(3) If a bank based in the GDR is permitted to do banking business as described in Article 1, Paragraph 1 at the time this state treaty comes into force, permission is to be considered given in line with Article 32. Article 61, sentence two is valid correspondingly.

"The Federal Authority for Supervising Banks may release groups of banks or individual banks based in the GDR from obligations on the basis of this law if this is advisable for special reasons, in particular because of the still lacking adjustment of GDR law to FRG law."

Section 5: Insurance System

Part of the monetary union is an insurance system that is also open to international competition. Supervision of the operation of the insurance system in the GDR is entrusted to the Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies. The GDR ensures that its orders are enforced.

The following supplements have to be made in order to adjust the law on supervising insurance companies:

"Article ...

"Amendment to the Law on Supervising Insurance Companies

"The law on the supervision of insurance companies (Insurance Supervision Law) in its version of the announcement of 13 October 1983 (Federal Legal Gazette I, p 1,261), most recently amended by Article 6 of the law of 19 December 1986 (Federal Legal Gazette I, p 2,595 is supplemented as follows:

"XI

"Transitional regulations on the implementation of the currency union, economic community, and social union with the GDR

"Section 161

"This law and the legal decrees issued on the basis of this law are also valid in the GDR, under the provision that its territory is considered domestic territory concerning the application of this law.

"Section 162

"The supervision of insurance companies in the GDR is the responsibility of the Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Companies. Article 10a of the law on the establishment of a federal supervisory office for insurance companies is applicable.

"Section 163

"The Federal Supervisory Office may change insurance contracts subject to GDR law in order to
"—ensure good functioning of the private insurance system in the GDR or to
"—adjust the existing insurance system in the GDR to that of the FRG."

Chapter III

Regulations Concerning the Economic Community

Article 1

Economic Policy Bases

The GDR will ensure that its economic and financial policy measures correspond to the social market economy. Measures are to be taken in such a way that, within the framework of the market economy system, they contribute at the same time to the stability of price levels, to a high degree of employment, and to a balanced foreign trade with steady and appropriate economic growth.

The GDR will establish framework conditions for the development of market forces and of private initiative in order to promote structural changes, the creation of modern jobs, the formation of a broad base of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as free professions and the protection of the environment. The work constitutions will be shaped in such a way that they are based on the principles of private property and the free decision of the enterprises on products, amounts, production methods, investments, jobs, prices, and use of profits.

The GDR will gradually adjust its policy to the laws and goals of the EC.

Article 2

Coordination of Economic Policies

In the scope of the Joint Government Committee according to Chapter I, Article 7 of the treaty, the GDR Government will achieve agreement with the FRG Government on its economic policy. That will in particular apply to the following areas:

—policy to ensure price stability, a high employment level, and a balance of foreign trade and payments;
—competition policy;
—regional and sectorial structural policy;
—agricultural policy;
—environmental policy;
—infrastructural policy.

The FRG Government will brief the GDR Government on its policy in these areas.

Article 3

Intra-German Trade

The Berlin Agreement concluded between the contracting parties will be adjusted regarding monetary

union and the economic community. Accounting transactions will be discontinued, with the balance of the swing [overdraft credit] being cleared. Any existing obligations will be settled in Deutsche marks.

The settlement of the free circulation of goods over the intra-German border will only apply to goods in free circulation in the EC member states and to goods of GDR origin. The contracting parties will make sure that the other goods are transported in a procedure supervised by customs authorities.

The contracting parties will seek to create, as soon as possible, the conditions for the total elimination of checks regarding the circulation of goods and services along the intra-German border.

Article 4

Foreign Trade and Payments

In organizing free foreign trade and payments, the GDR will take into account the principles of international free trade, as implemented above all within GATT.

The GDR's increased foreign trade and payment obligations, in particular with the CEMA countries, will on principle be given protection of confidence. They will be developed further while the circumstances of monetary union and of the economic community, as well as the interests of all concerned, will be considered.

To represent the interests of foreign trade and payments, the contracting parties will cooperate closely.

Article 5

Agriculture and Foodstuffs Industry

Because of the central importance of EC regulations on agriculture and the foodstuffs industry in the FRG, the prices of foodstuffs and agricultural products will be deregulated according to the principle of Article 1, Paragraph 3, and a system of price support and protection vis-a-vis third countries in line with EC regulations will be introduced. In addition, the GDR will create an agricultural constitution in which a system of entrepreneurial agriculture with share holdings, on the one hand, and independent full-time or part-time agricultural enterprises, on the other, shall have equal chances. In particular, the right of the free disposal of and use of real estate must be guaranteed (rescission of Section 18 of the Law on Agricultural Production Cooperatives), with appropriate conditions being created for all concerned during the transitional period.

Article 6

Environmental Protection

The protection of the environment shall be a special concern of both contracting parties.

The GDR will make arrangements to ensure that the security and environmental standards valid in the FRG will be observed for new plants and facilities on its territory, and that the corresponding standards will be achieved as soon as possible for existing plants and facilities.

The contracting parties will make arrangements, for a transitional period, regarding the implementation of legal and administrative regulations in the area of environmental protection, which shall be adjusted to the existing characteristics of the administrative structure and administrative procedures in the GDR.

Article 7

Statistics

Irrespective of the goal of largely adjusting the GDR statistics to the FRG's statistical program, the GDR shall bind itself, in the framework of the establishment of monetary union and an economic and social community, to make available statistical information according to the standards of federal statistics and by agreement with the Federal Office of Statistics and/or the German Federal Bank on the following areas:

—labor market (employed and unemployed as well as employees and self-employed persons according to economic areas, wages and salaries, social benefits);
—prices (consumer prices including housing rents, producer prices, import and export prices)
—production and sales (quantities and values according to the statistical regulations of the Law on Foreign Trade and Payments);
—retail trade (sales according to types of goods).

Article 8

Industrial Auditing

(1) The GDR shall take over the FRG laws on industrial auditing as of 1 January 1991 at the latest. Deviating from these laws shall be permissible to the extent that this is objectively justified. Such deviations require agreement with the FRG Government.
(2) If the laws and regulations are amended in the FRG, Paragraph 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis [The necessary changes being made].
(3) The GDR shall ensure that as of the day when monetary union is established, persons, companies, and associations which under the FRG laws on industrial auditors are authorized to work as industrial auditors or sworn accountants may practice their profession on GDR territory to the same extent.

Chapter IV

Regulations on the Social Community

Article 1

Principles of Labor Laws

The freedom of association, autonomy in collective bargaining, the right of industrial action, works constitution, codetermination in enterprises, and protection against dismissal shall apply in the GDR according to the FRG laws laid down in Appendixes I and II.

Article 2

Principles of Social Insurance

The GDR shall bind itself to introducing a structured system of social insurance, for which the following principles shall apply:

1. Pension, health, accident, and unemployment insurance shall be separated from its existing organizational structure. For each of these areas and unemployment insurance, including employment promotion, a corporation under public law shall be set up.
2. Pension, health, accident, and unemployment insurance (including employment promotion) shall above all be financed by contributions, half of which basically are paid by the employees and the other half by the employers, in accordance with the contributions laid down in the FRG Social Insurance Laws. The income limit for the assessment of contributions and other social insurance values shall be increased so that their ratio to the average gross pay in the GDR corresponds to the ratio existing in the FRG.
3. Compensation for wages shall be oriented to the total of the wages insured.
4. Social insurance shall be implemented by self-administered corporations under the legal supervision of the state, corporations which basically are supported by employers and employees.

Article 3

Unemployment Insurance (and Employment Promotion)

The GDR shall introduce an unemployment insurance system (including employment promotion in line with the regulations of the FRG Employment Promotion Law). In this respect, particularities of the GDR shall be considered during the transitional period.

Article 4

Health Insurance

Section 1

(1) The (health insurance) institution set up to provide insurance in case of sickness and maternity shall not represent a specific type of health insurance, and shall be responsible for all tasks of health insurance in the GDR, until a health insurance system structured according to different types of health insurance has been created.
(2) The continued payment of wages in case of sickness shall be taken over by the employers in line with the regulations valid in the FRG.
(3) The contribution to health insurance shall correspond to the average contribution to health insurance companies in the FRG (Section 247 of Volume Five of the Code of Social Law).
(4) Pensioners shall be liable to contribution.

Section 2

The contracting parties shall undertake to amend the health agreement signed between the FRG Government and the GDR Government on 25 April 1974, to the effect that

a) employees who have been sent to the other state to work there, but do not set up residence or live there, shall not be covered by this agreement; and
b) visitors who are able to pay contributions in Deutsche marks, shall be exempted from the renunciation of contributions.

Article 5

Pension Insurance

Section 1

(1) The (pension insurance) institution set up to provide insurance in the case of invalidity, old age, and death shall be responsible for all tasks of pension insurance (in the scope of the existing social insurance), until an organizational structure has been created corresponding to that in the FRG.

Section 2

(1) In the case of conversion to Deutsche marks, the existing old-age pensions [Bestandsrenten] of pension insurance shall be increased to a net pension level which, in the case of a pensioner

— who has been insured for 45 years and
— whose earnings corresponded to the average wage paid in the GDR,

shall amount to (70 percent) of the average net wage in the GDR. If the number of insurance years is larger and/or smaller, the percentage shall be larger and/or smaller, as the case may be. The basis for computing the increase rate of the individually calculated pensions shall be the pension of an average wage earner in the GDR, graded according to the years of accession, an average wage earner who has paid, from his wage, full contributions to supplementary insurance in addition to his mandatory contributions to social insurance.

(2) (To the extent that existing pensions of pension insurance do not have to be increased, they shall continue to be paid in Deutsche marks unchanged.)

(3) Survivors' benefits shall be deduced from the pension that the deceased person would have received after conversion.

Section 3

The pensions of pension insurance shall be adjusted in line with the development of net wages and salaries in the GDR.

Section 4

With the increase of the income limit for the assessment of contributions, the voluntary additional insurance of the GDR shall no longer be applicable.

Section 5

The GDR shall make available to the statutory pension insurance a state subsidy amounting to 18.8 percent of pension expenditures.

Section 6

Persons who resettle from the territory of the GDR to the territory of the FRG after monetary union and the economic and social community have come into force shall receive their pension from the pension insurance institution which has been responsible in the past, on the basis of the GDR laws.

Article 6

Accident Insurance

Section 1

The GDR shall adjust its insurance system for industrial accidents to the FRG's accident insurance system.

Section 2

In the event of conversion to Deutsche marks, the existing pensions of accident insurance shall be increased in a way that the payable amount of pensions without the fixed amount is increased at a proportion resulting from the comparison of a full pension without fixed amount, with the income limit of DM600 for the assessment of contributions being considered, to two-thirds of the current average gross wage in the GDR. Fixed amounts and supplementary payments for spouses shall no longer be paid.

Section 3

The pensions of accident insurance shall be adjusted in line with the development of net wages and salaries in the GDR.

Section 4

Persons who resettle from the territory of the GDR to the territory of the FRG after monetary union and the economic and social community have come into force, shall receive their pension from the institution that has been responsible for accident insurance on the basis of the GDR laws.

Article 7

Social Welfare

The GDR commits itself to introducing a social welfare law with the appropriate currency that ensures the minimum necessities of life that enable the GDR welfare recipients to lead a decent life, receive assistance during sickness, and receive nursing. With priority being given to other benefits, social welfare has to be developed as a legal claim.

Article 8

Start-Up Financing

If, in the GDR, the collected contributions of the (pension, health, accident, and) unemployment insurance system do not fully cover the expenses for the benefits during a transition period, the FRG will provide the GDR with temporary start-up financing within the framework of the budget aid promised in accordance with Chapter I, Article 3.

Chapter V

Regulations Concerning State Budget and Finances

Section 1: State Budget

Article 1

Principles of GDR Budget Policy

The GDR commits itself to adapting its budget to the FRG budget structures. It will make any effort to reduce the expenses of the state in order to restrict the deficit. This includes the following in particular as of the coming into force of the monetary union:

(1) the budgets (1990 partial budget, 1991 budget) will be developed according to the financial regulations of Appendix III;
(2) taking the following spheres, in particular, out of the state budget:

—the social sector, insofar as it is entirely or mainly financed by contributions or levies in the FRG;
—the business enterprises (combines, state-owned enterprises) by transforming them into legally and economically independent enterprises;
—transportation enterprises, while making them legally independent; the management of the German railroad as a special fund;
—the housing sector, while appropriately allocating public housing loans for individual projects.
(3) reducing subsidies in particular for

—industrial goods (energy products), services (and transportation), agricultural products and foodstuffs, with price subsidies being admissible for the latter according to EC regulations;
(—rents by reducing subsidies for repairs, modernization, additional costs, and interests;)
(4) the structural improvement of the education sector and a preparatory division in line with federal structures (including the research area);

(5) the lasting reduction of personnel costs in the civil service;
(6) the adaptation/introduction of contributions and rates for public services in accordance with the structure in the FRG.

Article 2

Guidelines for the Future Budget Policy

The GDR will do the following:

—in its budget laws it will limit the raising of loans to ... percent of the gross national product (gross national product quota in conformity with OECD calculations); raising of loans that exceed this limit requires the approval of the FRG Finance Ministry.

The raising of loans takes place in agreement with the FRG finance minister by issuing bonds or treasury notes, by incurring liabilities on bills or by raising loans against borrower's notes;
—in the state budget it will limit targets for future budget years (appropriations for commitment) to up to DM... billion per year;
—it will take over securities, guarantees, or other warranties only in agreement with the FRG Government.

Article 3

Financial Allocations by the FRG

The FRG commits itself to granting the GDR financial allocations for certain purposes in order to balance its budget, in accordance with the means available in the FRG budget.

Article 4

Transitional Regulation in the Civil Service

By observing Chapter I, Article II, sentence one, the GDR Government shall ensure that wage contracts or other regulations in the sphere of public administration observe the goal of consolidating the budget and the general economic and financial conditions in the GDR, and that no more favorable conditions are agreed upon in individual regulations than are valid for the public administration in the FRG. New service regulations are to be limited to transitional regulations.

(The FRG Staff Representation Act shall be applied as appropriate in the respective current version.)

Article 5

Establishment of Financial Control

The GDR will establish an independent financial control body, whose tasks and duties are set down in the GDR Budget Regulations (appended in Appendix III of this treaty).

Section 2: Finances

Subsection 1: Customs and Special Excise Duties

i. Customs

In accordance with the principle in Chapter III, Article 1, Paragraph 3, the GDR shall gradually adopt the EC customs law, including the Common Customs Tariff.

The parties agree that their customs area comprises the scope of this treaty.

ii. Special Excise Duties

Article 1

Adoption of the FRG law on special excise taxes by the GDR.

(1) As of the establishment of the economic union, the GDR shall adopt the FRG laws and decrees on special excise taxes for beer, spirits, coffee, tea, illuminants [Leuchtmittel], petroleum, sugar, salt, sparkling wine, and tobacco.
(2) When adopting these legal regulations, deviations from them are possible if this is appropriate for material purposes. The deviations require the agreement of the FRG Government.
(3) If the adopted laws and regulations are changed in the FRG, Paragraphs 1 and 2 are valid correspondingly.

Article 2

Deviations From the Principle of the Country of Destination

(1) The border equalization between the collection areas is abolished—except for that for tobacco. Tax sovereignty shall remain unaffected. The equalization of the shift in yield shall be regulated by special agreements.
(2) The sending of undeclared goods that are subject to excise taxes shall be admissible between the collection areas in accordance with regulations that regulate the traffic of undeclared goods within one collection area.
(3) Tax relief for export goods shall be granted only if the export to areas other than the two collection areas is proved.
(4) Both states sell goods that are subject to excise taxes for consumption in one of the two collection areas to end users only in domestic market conditions.
(5) In order to prevent distortions of competition, the GDR will introduce the retail trade prices valid for tobacco products in the FRG.

Subsection 2: Taxes Based on Possession and Transfer Tax, Tax Advice System

Article 1

Adoption of FRG Tax Law by the GDR

(1) The GDR shall adopt tax laws and decrees on the implementation of the FRG tax laws in accordance with the regulations of this subsection.

(2) When adopting the tax laws and decrees, deviations are possible if they are appropriate for material reasons. The deviations require the agreement of the FRG Government.
(3) If adopted tax laws and decrees are changed in the FRG, Paragraphs 1 and 2 are valid correspondingly.

Article 2

Turnover Tax

(1) The GDR shall adopt the FRG law on turnover tax as of the establishment of the monetary union.
(2) For purposes of turnover tax there shall be no tax border between the parties to the treaty; a border equalization of turnover tax will not take place. Tax sovereignty shall remain unaffected.
(3) The right to deduct input tax also extends to the tax on turnover that is subject to turnover tax with the other party to the treaty. The equalization of the resulting reduction in yield shall be regulated by a special agreement.

Article 3

Income and Payroll Tax

(1) The GDR shall adopt the FRG laws on income and payroll tax as of 1 January 1991.
(2) The GDR shall pass a law, stipulating that, as of the establishment of the monetary union,

a) the regulations valid in the FRG on the determination of profits for tax purposes come into force;
b) for state-owned enterprises and companies established as a result of the transformation of state-owned enterprises by 31 December 1990 a tax is levied—instead of corporate tax, capital tax, and trade tax—the calculation of which is based on the fixed assets, current assets, and on the payroll total;
c) the parts of the working income, which are taxed at a special rate or are exempt from taxes, are generally subject to preferential treatment only to the current extent.

Article 4

Corporate Tax

The GDR shall adopt the FRG law on corporate tax as of 1 January 1991.

Article 5

Trade Tax

The GDR shall adopt the FRG law on trade tax as of 1 January 1991.

Article 6

Taxes Based on Standard Value, Assessment of Standard Value

(1) The GDR shall adopt the FRG laws on capital tax, real property tax, inheritance tax, and fit tax, as well as the Valuation Law as of 1 January 1991.
(2) The GDR shall pass a law stipulating that as of the establishment of the monetary union, GDR citizens who are subject to unlimited tax liability are not subject to higher inheritance or gift tax than they would have to pay in case of unlimited tax liability in the FRG in line with the FRG law on inheritance and gift tax.

Article 7

Transfer Taxes

(1) The GDR shall adopt the FRG law on insurance tax, including fire protection tax, as of the establishment of the monetary union.
(2) The GDR shall adopt the FRG law on land transfer tax and the law on automobile license fees as of 1 January 1991.

Article 8

Law of Procedure

The GDR shall adopt the FRG law of procedure as of the establishment of the monetary union. It will shape its law regarding fiscal offenses as well as the pertaining special regulations for procedures regarding fiscal offenses in such a way that they are largely harmonized with FRG law.

Article 9

Exchange of Information

(1) The parties to the treaty will exchange information that is necessary to implement their tax law. All information that one party to the treaty receives will be treated as confidentially as information acquired on the bases of domestic law and will be made available only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative authorities) that deal with the establishment, levying, and execution of taxes subject to this agreement, or with the criminal prosecution or decisions on legal recourse in respect of these taxes. These person or authorities will be permitted to use this information only for these purposes. They will be permitted to reveal the information in public court proceedings or in a court decision.
(2) Paragraph 1 is not to be interpreted in such a way that it obliges either party to the treaty

a) to implement administrative measures that are different from the laws and the administrative practice of the other party to the treaty;
b) to provide such information as cannot be acquired in accordance with the laws or the usual administrative proceedings of either party to the treaty;

c) to provide such information as would reveal a trade, industrial, business, or professional secret or business procedures, or as would be inconsistent with public order.
(3) The FRG finance minister and the GDR finance minister are responsible for the exchange of information.

Article 10

Procedures of Consultation

(1) By agreeing on the appropriate delimitation of the tax base, the parties to the treaty will try to avoid double taxation as far as taxes based on possession and transfer taxes are concerned. Through mutual understanding they will also try to overcome difficulties or doubts resulting from the interpretation or application of their individual tax laws in relationship with each other.
(2) In order to achieve an agreement in the spirit of the previous paragraph, the FRG finance minister and the GDR finance minister may establish direct contacts. If oral exchange of views seems appropriate to achieve the agreement, such an exchange of views may be conducted in a committee, which consists of representatives of the two finance ministries.

Article 11

Tax Advice System

(1) The GDR will adopt the FRG tax advice law as of 1 January 1991 at the latest. Article 1, Paragraphs 2 and 3 are valid correspondingly.
(2) The GDR will ensure that as of the establishment of the monetary union persons, societies, and associations, which are authorized to give advice in tax matters in line with the FRG Tax Advice Law, may exercise their professional activities to the same extent on GDR territory.

Subsection 3: Establishment of Financial Administration in the GDR

The GDR will ensure that the legal foundation for a three-step financial administration, in accordance with the FRG law on financial administration and accounting for the differences that result from this treaty, is created and that the administrative bodies will be set up.

Until monetary, economic, and social union come into force, priority will be given to the setting up of a functioning tax and customs administration.

Chapter VI

Article 1

In accordance with the Four-Power Agreement, this treaty is extended to Berlin (West) in accordance with the set procedures.

Article 2

This treaty comes into force on the day on which the governments of the parties to the treaty inform each other that the necessary internal conditions for putting it into force are fulfilled.

SPD Draft for State Treaty Summarized

AU1305193090 Frankfurt/Main
FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 8 May 90 p 2

[Rolf-Dietrich Schwartz report: "More Consideration for the GDR"]

[Text] Theo Waigel, Christian Social Union [CSU] chairman and finance minister, has described as "very strange, dubious, and unreasonable" the draft of the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] ministers in the cabinet in East Berlin for the State Treaty between the FRG and GDR in forming a joint monetary, economic, and social union. The head of the SPD People's Chamber group, Richard Schroeder, has predicted a row and a serious conflict within the East Berlin government because his party and the 88 SPD deputies represented in the People's Chamber will not accept the draft of the State Treaty, largely prepared by Bonn, in its present form. The GDR delegation head at the German-German expert talks on the State Treaty, State Secretary Guenther Krause, however, has ruled out amendments in favor of the GDR.

If Krause is really speaking on behalf of De Maiziere's government, a passage will be missing in the preamble of the State Treaty, designed by the SPD to pay tribute to the GDR population because "it struggled for the right of self-determination in a peaceful and democratic revolution." With its alternative draft to the "Bonn model," the GDR's SPD generally tries to strengthen the GDR's weight and dignity, to stress the aspect of "negotiations" between the two German states on the basis of Article 23 of the Basic Law, and to add the responsibility of the four powers for Berlin and Germany as a whole to the official version of the preamble.

The core of the changes proposed by the SPD in Chapter I (Bases) is a "joint parliamentary committee," which has to be briefed regularly every two months by the two governments or upon request by at least one-fourth of its members "on all ... issues linked with the unification of the two German states." The "joint government committee" provided for by the official draft should also include the laender of the two countries. The support of the "free, democratic, and social base system in the spirit of the Basic Law of the FRG," proposed by Bonn in Article 2, is not contained in the SPD proposal.

The guarantee of unlimited acquisition of "property in the form of land or production means by private investors," as well as the comprehensive regulations on the abolition of the "former socialist social and state system," including planning, property, and the foreign trade monopoly, which are contained in the Bonn draft, were also deleted. The SPD recommends transitional

regulations concerning the approximation of laws and the adaptation of the administration "while taking into consideration the characteristics of the GDR."

The demand for greater consideration for the GDR characterizes the entire draft of the SPD. Thus, the GDR State Bank should assume the tasks of a "regional central bank" until the restoration of the laender, and send five members who are entitled to vote to the Central Bank Council of the German Federal Bank. According to the draft prepared by the government, the Frankfurt-based monetary authority is to assume control over the GDR currency area, without other authorities having a say. The SPD is opposed to this. It also rejects Bonn's praise of the "free market economy" without the observance of the "principles of codetermination, of a works constitution, and of employees' rights," which are included in the SPD proposal. Instead of the "agreement" that the GDR has to reach with the FRG Government on all of its decisions concerning economic policies, contained in the Bonn draft, the SPD draft points out that both governments should "coordinate their policies" on economic issues.

The SPD's counterproposal devotes an extensive chapter to the GDR's agriculture, which is threatened with disappearance into the impenetrable jungle of EC subsidies. Instead of the "free formation of prices," which does not really exist in the EC's agricultural market despite its inclusion in the Bonn draft, the SPD demands transitional solutions and measures to promote the structural and social adaptation of the GDR's agriculture, and "mechanisms to regulate the quantities" in the case of "sensitive" agricultural products, which are associated with old socialist practices in the FRG, but which are common practice in the "free" EC market.

The GDR's SPD has submitted proposals on social union that differ from the official draft. During a transitional period, special features of the GDR should be taken into consideration, such as the "existing comprehensive insurance liability for all working people," the omnium [government investment funds or stocks] policy, the minimum wages in the GDR, which do not exist in the FRG, and the adjustment of pensions for 1990 and 1991 on the basis of gross income and not the net income. The SPD proposal devotes a whole passage to social welfare in the GDR, which is not mentioned in the official draft treaty. It suggests a corresponding fund which is to be fed by the two budgets to the same extent.

The SPD does not use one of Bonn's favorite terms, the term of "financial stimulation." Instead, it proposes "financial equalization" for the whole transition period until social union is implemented, which involves a slight but decisive difference. In the sphere of budget policy, the SPD advocates more leeway for the GDR Government, particularly concerning the limitation of the deficit—at least for a transitional period. However, contrary to the Bonn proposal, the central state of the GDR should not transfer the debts to the laender which are to be reintroduced. The outdated flat-rate transit fee should only be eliminated in several stages and not all at once.

SPD's Schroeder: Treaty Proceedings Too Fast

LD1305214890 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] The draft now in existence for the State Treaty is, in the opinion of the FRG, despite open questions, acceptable to the GDR also. Chancellory Minister Seiters has said he is assuming that the federal cabinet will be able to adopt the treaty next Friday [18 May]. Premier de Maiziere and Chancellor Kohl aim to coordinate further actions by the two governments in Berlin tomorrow [14 May]. The same day the GDR coalition parties will be occupied with the document for the State Treaty.

The chairman of the Social Democratic Party People's Chamber group, Schroeder, noted in a first comment that after the currency conversion on 2 July, the government will no longer allow itself to be placed under time pressure. The high-speed proceedings to date cannot be continued, he told the daily DIE WELT. For the creation of the external conditions for German unity, and particularly with a view to the Soviet Union, one must take time.

SPD Economics Expert on State Treaty

LD1405103490 Hamburg DPA in German 0938 GMT 14 May 90

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA)—The economics expert of the GDR SPD [Social Democratic Party], Frank Bogisch, has reaffirmed that his party is sticking to improvements for the socially disadvantaged, above all pensioners, in the negotiations on the State Treaty. With regard to the property question, which was still left out of the draft of the State Treaty, the SPD is prepared to compromise, Bogisch said to DPA today [14 May] in East Berlin. Thus investors from the FRG should be able to acquire land and property in the GDR if they support small and medium-sized GDR enterprises and create jobs.

Yesterday [13 May] it was made known in Bonn that during this week a joint special agreement will be reached that enables foreign and West German investors to buy property in the GDR. Through this, important prerequisites will also be created to allow the GDR economy to get back on its feet again through the influx of capital. Up to now, the coalition agreement of the East Berlin Government parties only allowed foreigners to own property on 10-year hereditary leases. [passage omitted on Bogisch warning against hurrying union]

The SPD and the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] parliamentary groups will deal with the draft State Treaty tomorrow [15 May]. Probably on Wednesday [16 May], the cabinet in East Berlin will discuss it. On the

same day, the People's Chamber Economic Committee will discuss the document. The text of the treaty will presumably also play an important role at the People's Chamber session on Thursday [17 MAy]. The first reading in parliament could take place at the end of May. According to plans, the People's Chamber is scheduled to vote on the treaty at the beginning of June.

Diestel: Honecker, Mielke Not To Be Tried

LD1205144590 Hamburg DPA in German 1339 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)—According to Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel (DSU) [German Social Union], the former chairman of the GDR Council of State and SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] boss Erich Honecker will not be put on trial for health reasons. There would probably also not be a trial against the former Stasi chief Erich Mielke, Diestel said after talks with the GDR prosecutor general in an interview with WELT AM SONNTAG. After everything that he had heard during the discussion with the prosecutor general, it would be "very difficult to bring the main people responsible to criminal responsibility," he stated.

In Honecker's case, Diestel, who is at the same time deputy GDR premier, said: "I simply have to accept that no criminal proceedings can be brought against a seriously ill, 77-year-old, physically fragile man. Something like this is not possible in the FRG. It cannot happen here, either."

In the case of former SED Politburo members Mielke and Hermann Axen, who are also sick, Diestel said, according to WELT AM SONNTAG, that if the two "are now in very poor health, then we also must accept this. Here, too, it cannot be for us a question of appeasing the anger of the people. Humanity must also play a role in judging such cases."

On the "legal evaluation of the personalities from the former SED leadership team," Mielke [as received] said after the talks with the prosecutor general, according to the newspaper, that those politically responsible had been "quite simply rogues with great primitive criminal energy." "Their intellectual and psychological structure is comparable with that of muggers."

The item was pre-released to DPA in an edited version.

Interior Ministry on Police Equipment, Honecker

LD1305191490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The reasons for equipping the people's police with new weapons and surveillance technology from the FRG, reported by various Western agencies this weekend ahead of and on the basis of reports in Monday's [14 May] SPIEGEL, are false. This is stressed by the Interior Ministry in a news statement to ADN today [13 May]. It is absurd to link the equipping of the personal and property protection unit and of the antiterrorist unit, as well as of other forces, with new pistols and machine pistols to "fear of social unrest" and the expectation of "2.5 to 4 million unemployed," the statement says. What is involved is rather the replacing of existing weaponry and technolgy, which do not accord with the character of the police as a civilian force of order—such as antitank weapons and machine guns—with weaponry typical of the police.

Over and above this, the statement continues, specific offers were also made to the GDR at the first all-German interior ministers' conference in the fields of administrative structure and organization, local self-administration, internal security, disaster control, fire and rescue services, and surveying. It is apparent that although it, like all the media, was informed about the results of the interior ministers' conference, SPIEGEL only picked out certain points out of context in order to create unease and to discredit the great readiness to help shown by all the interior ministers of the federal laender to the GDR Interior Ministry and the Regional and Local Affairs Ministry.

The Interior Ministry also denied statements in the report in the newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG under the headline "Diestel: Honecker Will Not be Brought Before the Courts". The minister did not make this remark. Rather he made the conclusion of the proceedings against Honecker dependent on the decision of the commission of doctors instructed by the health service minister to provide a report.

As was stressed in the interview, for the minister personally, the situation arising from Honecker's illness is very unsatisfactory. The statement says: "Precisely because we had 40 years of injustice in the GDR, he will do everything to ensure that our new democracy is not built up with new injustice." However, he has great understanding for the anger of the people. He will accept every decision that accords with the new, democratic principles of the state based on the rule of law.

Pact Withdrawal Possible Destabilizing Factor

LD1105142490 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 May 90

[Excerpts] Whatever purpose the SZDSZ [Alliance of Free Democrats] had with the announcement, it managed to call the attention of the world to itself. This is proven by the fact that even the commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact dealt with the intention to secede from the organization in a statement, although without giving names. Jozsef Barath reports from Moscow.

[Begin Barath recording] It is possible that one or another Warsaw Pact member state might decide to secede from the organization before a new European security system is set up following the disbanding of opposing military blocs. Of course, they have the right to do so. At the same time, however, these states must be aware of the fact that by upsetting the international balance of power, they would act against stability in Europe and hamper the creation of a European home. This is what Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact and Soviet deputy defense minister, said in his interview given to TASS in connection with the 35th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. [passage omitted] The general in his interview did not mention Hungary; even so, it is quite clear that many of the statements were addressed to Budapest, or, among others, to Budapest. [end recording]

Horn on SZDSZ Pact Withdrawal Proposal

LD1105162490 Budapest MTI in English 1301 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)—Foreign Minister Gyula Horn discussed the proposal the Alliance of Free Democrats submitted at Parliament's recent session, under which Hungary should withdraw from the Warsaw Treaty.

The interview is carried in the Friday [11 May] edition of the "MAGYAR HIRLAP."

Mr. Horn said:

"I don't feel that it is in keeping with national interests to present a proposal by saying that parliament should decide about it within a matter of days.

"A great number of problems should be thoroughly considered...what will happen to Hungarian defence and security policy, for instance?

"Hungary's entire security policy, defence system and military strength, and the possible utilization of this, is based completely on the Warsaw Treaty.

"Also, the Hungarian Army receives all its reserves and war supplies from within the Warsaw Treaty in the framework of the extensive division of labour that has come about.

"Should Hungary break away from the Warsaw Treaty, who will ensure the means necessary for the country's protection?

"The next question is the status Hungary should have from then on at international forums.

"What effects will this initiative have on the Hungarian-Soviet relation, and relations with the other Warsaw Treaty member states? How would NATO react to this?"

These were some of the questions and reservations Mr. Horn voiced.

"The grave situation in the Soviet Union is also a well-known fact. It is obvious that a Hungarian step in this direction could set off a chain reaction in the Warsaw Treaty, something which is certain to have major effects on the current Soviet leadership...

"This matter cannot be settled via a mere declaration", Mr. Horn noted.

Defense Ministry Report on Soviet Withdrawals

LD1105224690 Budapest MTI in English 1942 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)—By May 11, 67 Soviet troops trains, 57 provisions trains, as well as 12 container and three passenger trains had left Hungary—MTI was informed at the Defence Ministry Press and Information Department on the basis of a daily report submitted to Government Commissioner Brigadier General Antal Annus.

The withdrawal has so far involved more than 5,000 soldiers, 1,400 technical devices and 58,000 tonnes of material.

The pullout of Soviet troops temporarily stationed in Hungary began on March 12 under an intergovernmental agreement, and is going on as planned.

MDF's Jeszensky on Warsaw Pact, Germany

LD1205223390 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 12 May 90

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Geza Jeszenszky is the surest bet for the head of the Foreign Ministry. Our staff member Jozsef Paszto conducted an interview with him.

[Begin recording] [Paszto] This week I believe that a great stir was created, not only in Hungarian domestic politics, but in European politics as well, by the Alliance of Free Democrats' [SZDSZ] proposal that Parliament should decide whether Hungary should suspend and then terminate its membership in the Warsaw Pact. The papers in this connection quoted you in banner headlines: This proposal was badly timed. How do you justify this?

[Jeszenszky] In issues of great importance one has to pursue a common foreign policy—or at least, one has to

strive for this. We already indicated after our election victory that we will strive to pursue a multiparty foreign policy. Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee is called upon to guarantee this. Therefore, just as the government and the government party are willing to do this, I think that there must a readiness for this also on the part of the opposition. Therefore, the loyal thing would have been—for they have asserted that they wish to be a loyal opposition—if they had at least come to us, asked us what we thought about it. This proposal is an issue that definitely requires, on the one hand, domestic political consultation, but beyond this, foreign political consultations as well. I think that responsible politics means precisely that we do not politicize for the public, nor for the press, but that we want to attain something.

[Paszto] Didn't you want to propose this? In other words, didn't it figure in the MDF's [Hungarian Democratic Forum] foreign political concepts that Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact?

[Jeszenszky] The expression "neutrality" figures in the foreign political programme of the MDF, just as it does in the foreign political programme of the SZDSZ. There figures the demand that the Warsaw Pact be dissolved, abolished with a common agreement. In this, too, the two standpoints are virtually the same. So, as a matter of fact, we wished to proceed in harmony with our program, in which there figured precisely the steps I have just outlined. Here the Free Democrats did something else. [passage omitted on general remarks about changing Hungarian foreign policy]

[Paszto] I think that the new, united Germany will be a determining European power of the coming period. On the other hand, from another point of view, one could say that Central Europe, Central East Europe, will again come between two big powers: basically between the Soviet Union and Germany. In your view how can this dilemma be resolved? Or rather, need there be fears that old situations, old reflexes, old conflicts, will return here?

[Jerzenszky] Well, I am a historian, and perhaps also in this capacity I can say that history knows similar or analogous situations, but it never really repeats itself. Therefore, I could say also on this kind of philosophical basis that there is no threat of this, and I do not believe that we could return either to the pre-World War I power political formulae, or to the situation between the two world wars, which many people are afraid of. The present Germany will not be the same as any of the earlier German empires, not only because it is different territorially, and that it is a country with an unequivocally, indisputably, democratic system, but also because it has already renounced a significant part of its sovereignty; it is part of the European community. We value the sympathy which Germany shows toward us, its (?proven) gratitude, and we also wish to build on this. We would also like to enlarge our economic relations. [passage omitted]

[Paszto] Let us then look at the other big power, which, even putting it mildly, is in fair trouble. It is losing its winnings, and it is losing its influence, or its zone of influence. I could say, putting it very simply, that the one who dissolves the empire is always out of favor in the eyes of posterity. What is your opinion on this?

[Jeszenszky] As for what will happen in the Soviet Union, no one can say that today. A small power, a small country—especially one that is a neighbor to the Soviet Union—has to play safe, or at least it must not hazard anything. On the one hand it is a correctly held interest of Hungary—and apart from that, the world also expects it of her—to politicize carefully, soberly, in connection with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is not a paper tiger. And the question of what condition it is in and, let us say, what amputations are necessary in order that this man [the Soviet Union], who might perhaps be described as sick, should stay alive or even become healthy; that is something we cannot know today. We cannot undertake responsibility for perhaps also having contributed to something, something whose consequences are incalculable and could even be very grave.

It has to be taken into consideration what the alternatives are in the Soviet Union. Gorbachev continues to be the number one man, whose staying in power, whose policy's success, is in the elemental interests of Hungary, to, and of other countries, as well. [passage omitted: Announcer says that the literary historian Endre Bojtar, a Hungarian expert on Baltic culture, has received a message from Landsbergis asking that Hungary support the declaration of Lithuania's independence. Endre Bojtar expands on this request. At the end of the interview Jeszenszky is asked for his opinion about this. He says in essence that Hungary is not in a situation where it could take such a step by itself] [end recording]

Delegation Head Toth on 'Open Skies' Talks

LD1005145690 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 10 May 90

[Interview with "Open Skies" delegation head Tibor Toth by Istvan Kulcsar; place and date not given]

[Text] While detente is perceptible in international politics, it is also agreed that new confidence-building measures are, such as the opposing sides carrying out surveillance flights in one another's airspace, under set conditions. In the spirit of this principle, at the proposal of President Bush, the conference called Open Skies was established.

The Budapest session should have ended today [10 May]. Remarkable efforts have been made by Hungarian diplomats to finish the series of talks with the signing of an agreement. It is certain now that it will be necessary to wait for a document to come into existence. Istvan Kulcsar interviewed Tibor Toth, leader of the Hungarian delegation, on the reasons for this.

[Begin recording] [Toth] We expected the foreign ministers to sign this agreement on 12 May. As far as the work that was done is concerned, we cannot talk about failure at all. These two-and-one-half weeks in Budapest have been productive and useful; we managed to make progress regarding several issues and to bring the views closer to one another. However, at the same time, it has become very clear that there is a need for further work on a lot of issues.

[Kulcsar] Was it the so-called political will which was missing in reaching an agreement or can the diplomats blame technical details for everything?

[Toth] My answer is both. It is very difficult to separate political decisions from well-prepared technical sources. Political leaders should be put in a position where by they are able to make decisions. In the present situation, a series of such decisions are necessary to open up the way to further areas of work. First of all, it should be decided how the parties can use the aircraft and whether they will allow flight just in their own aircraft, above their own territory, or in the aircraft of the country which carries out the flight. Of course, the question of political decisions can be examined from the point of view of how ripe the situation is for political decisions. The first anniversary of Bush's submission of this proposal will be on 12 May. This conference had no preparatory phase. There was no so-called warm-up time. All we have down so far was done in five and a-half to six weeks, a remarkable distance. In order to advance further, we now need appropriate decisions, including political decisions.

[Kulcsar] So it is not the conference which ends today but its second phase. Where and how will it be continued?

[Toth] I would say that the second Budapest phase will be continued, as in Ottawa foreign ministers agreed that the final phase will take place in Budapest. We have offered to create the conditions for the conference to be continued in Budapest and, according to our hopes, to end in Budapest. We suggested two dates. In light of later developments, the decision will probably be made in June on when exactly, in mid-summer or in early autumn, we should get back to work. [end recording]

Czech Official Reviews Bilateral Trade Status

LD1005161990 Budapest MTI in English 1517 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)—Priecel Ludovit, commercial counsellor at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Budapest, gave a briefing to Hungarian journalists on the situation of bilateral trade relations on Thursday [10 May].

The counsellor said that the protocol on trade turnover for this year—the last conventional protocol, in fact—designated a figure of 1,700 million roubles, a five-per-cent drop in the figure for last year.

This time, both sides tried to limit their agreements to figures each of them could confidently meet.

Owing partly to production difficulties in Czechoslovakia, partly to payment problems facing Hungarian companies, and partly to restrictions on exports to CMEA [CEMA] countries, trade turnover in the first three months of the year was 20 per cent down on the corresponding period last year.

In future, the Czechoslovak side proposes adopting accounting in Swiss Francs.

By late August, the leaders of the two countries will have signed the protocol fixing the fundamental principles of trade relations.

The Czechoslovak side feels there are good prospects for preserving good relations. As both countries have the same economic goals.

Gypsies Demonstrate at Romanian Embassy

LD1105184890 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Phralipe, the independent Gypsy organization, has protested outside Budapest's Romanian Embassy against the unjust anti-Gypsy sentences meted out in Tirgu Mures. At the demonstration they recalled that it was the Gypsies who put an end to the bloody events of Transylvania. Even so, the Romanian authorities punished them, while they did not call a single Romanian or Magyar to account. The Budapest demonstration was joined by among others, FIDESZ [Federation of Young Democrats], the SZDSZ [Alliance of Free Democrats] and the Raoul Wallenberg Association.

Interim President Goncz Leaves for U.S.

LD1105134590 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Hungary's interim president has left for the United States. An honorary doctorate of literature will be conferred on Arpad Gonoz at Butler University, Indianapolis. Arpad Gonoz will then visit Washington and New York, where he will meet Magyar representatives who live in the United States.

Defense Ministry Denies Arms Sales to U.S.

LD1105161990 Warsaw PAP in English 1454 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 11—The spokesman for the Polish National Defence Ministry denied a report by THE WASHINGTON POST on the effect that not only Romania but also other countries in Eastern Europe, including Poland, allegedly sold the most modern Soviet weapons to American intelligence.

Ireneusz Czyzewski told the Warsaw KURIER POLSKI evening daily today that elements of anti-aircraft system could not have disappeared and been sold in such a way that nobody could have noticed this. "We have a very precise registration procedure which cannot be avoided," he said.

"What we have is an insufficiently concrete report and not a piece of evidence. As long as we do not have such an exhibit, we can only speak about an imputation, allegation or insinuation. And this is how I treat a part of THE WASHINGTON POST's report concerning Poland," the spokesman stated.

Balcerowicz Returns From Debt Talks in U.S.

LD1005142290 Warsaw PAP in English 1401 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 10—After his five-day stay in Chicago and Washington Polish Vice-Premier Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz returned to this country today [10 May]. The main aim of his American visit was to discuss reduction of Polish foreign debt.

"Undoubtedly, the talks contributed to solving the problem of reducing by 20 percent our total debt owed to private banks," Balcerowicz told newsmen at Warsaw Okecie Airport.

"Discussions on reduction by 80 percent of our total debt owed to western governments are more difficult. The reduction scheme has not been worked out yet in this respect. We put forward a postulate that the annual service of the debt burden not exceed 2 percent of its current figure," he said.

"The talks I had with finance ministers of seven western countries were conducive to this aim but one should not expect early results," the vice-premier stated.

Meeting on Soviet Troop Withdrawal Agreement

LD1405083390 Opole Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] A meeting was held in Brzeg on 11 May devoted to the implementation of an agreement on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the town. As is known, one of the Soviet Army's largest airfields was situated near Brzeg, and its harmful effects on the people and the environment have been the subject of discussion for a long time, although they have been discussed only for several months at the official level.

The 11 May meeting was attended by local authorities, the voivoda of Opole, and General Mieczyslaw Dembicki, the government's plenipotentiary for the stationing of Soviet troops in Poland. It was stated that some points of the agreement have been implemented already.

The Russians left behind six buildings in the town center, with more than 70 residences. Unfortunately, the extent of devastation is so great that much repair work has to be done, including major repairs, and the Russians are not eager to meet the cost. The next matter for argument is the building of a sewage-treatment plant for oil-contaminated waste, large quantities of which can be found in and around the airfield. It has been difficult to reach agreement in this case, as well.

The next meeting will be held on 25 May, when representatives of the Soviet Army also will take part.

Soviet Troop Presence in Country Viewed

AU1405091890 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 May 90 pp 1, 7

[Maria Wagrowska article: "Soviet Troops in Poland—Facts and Questions"]

[Text] During the last six months, more has been written and said about Soviet forces stationed in Poland than was said during the whole of the postwar period. The issue has ceased to be shrouded in mystery. Many bitter words have been said about the way Soviet forces abuse their status as guests. There are contradictory arguments on this whole issue. While some people call for a rapid withdrawal of these forces, others want them to stay for a little while longer. Nevertheless, many issues linked to the stationing and the role of Soviet troops stationed in Poland and Europe still remain to be decided.

Will the promised amendment of the legislation that governs the stationing of Soviet forces in Poland be acceptable to the interests of the Polish state if it becomes apparent that these forces are to stay for a much longer period? The legal basis for the stationing of Soviet troops on Polish territory is governed by a treaty of 17 December 1956 between the government of the Polish People's Republic and the government of the USSR, and by some 31 legally binding regulations that apply to specific issues.

The treaty, which reflects the spirit of October 1956, does not of itself give rise to any legal or formal doubts. Article 1 of the treaty states that "the temporary stationing of Soviet military units in Poland must not undermine the sovereignty of the Polish state and it must not lead to interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic." Any troop movements, new construction projects, installation of communications, and so on, beyond the areas of stationing require the

approval of the Polish authorities on each such occasion. Soviet soldiers and their families are required to observe and respect the provisions of Polish law. If they breach Polish law, the Polish military prosecutor and the Polish military courts have jurisdiction, with the exception of breaches that occur during the performance of military duties.

However, the practice has evolved where the Polish prosecutor only carries out the investigations, further action is left to the discretion of the Soviet authorities. Experts claim that this must change. Polish jurisdiction must not be excluded from the process of ensuring that Polish justice is carried out. Changes in the prosecutor service, the nascent local government, and a new consciousness of a citizens' society are all factors that ought to influence the change of current practice.

Lawyers claim that the regulations on the use of buildings, infrastructure, land, and other services by Soviet forces must be completely amended. To date, the Soviet Union has only reimbursed some 50 percent. A commission of Polish experts has been working on a draft of new regulations since last December. It has recommended that the principle whereby Soviet forces are accorded the same privileges that are enjoyed by the Polish Armed Forces should be abandoned. The Polish Army does not enjoy any special rights when it participates in maneuvers on Soviet training grounds. Given the favorable response from the Soviet side, one is hopeful that the agreements stipulating full reimbursements will be negotiated sometime around the beginning of next year. Regardless of the ultimate content of these agreements, what will be crucial is the way Polish authorities, Polish jurisdiction, and local government authorities will seek to ensure compliance with the letter of the law and the principles of good coexistence.

Another issue stems from the problems caused by military aircraft. The noise is a nuisance suffered by the inhabitants of many affected localities, especially Brzeg and Szprotawa, but also Kluczbork, Piotrkow, Czestochowa, and Radom. It is sufficient to mention that the airfield near Brzeg is only some one-and-a-half kilometers away from the city center and the airfield near Szprotawa four-and-a-half kilometers away. In Szprotawa, however, the city center is in the direct line of the takeoff runway. The 28 February 1990 prohibition on MiG-25 supersonic nighttime flights over Brzeg only partially resolves the problem. During the recent visit of General Dimitriy Yazov, Soviet minister of defense, it was agreed that additional units would be transferred from Brzeg, some to other airfields, and some to the Soviet Union. In time, similar arrangements will apply to Szprotawa. Torun is another place where the Soviet military presence causes a problem. The city, on account of its location, convergence of communication routes, and its industrial development in the south, can only expand northward. However, the military has some 260 hectares of land here, land that is suitable for housing development. In the coming months, this Air Force depot will be relocated elsewhere. Part of it will be relocated to the Soviet Union.

One must be cautious when talking about the total number of Soviet forces in Poland. This figure was recently was given as 58,000. The Soviet delegation taking part in the Vienna negotiations on armed forces and armaments reductions in Europe has stated that the number of Soviet forces stationed in Poland amounts to 58,400 soldiers. Why then were Polish experts only aware of 40,000 until a few weeks ago? Why did the mayor of Swidnica tell a "Panorama" reporter that Swidnica has 12,000 Soviet troops when a representative of the Soviet command stated there are only 5,000? Such discrepancies do nothing to increase one's faith in the policy of glasnost. Military secrets in the age of the spy satellite and international conferences that seek to build up measures of mutual confidence would surely not have suffered as a result of the truth being told. Nonetheless, the number of Soviet troops has never exceeded the 62,000-68,000 limit provided for in the treaty.

The Soviet Army Northern Group in Poland currently has 35 garrisons situated in 15 voivodships, mainly in northwest Poland. Only small concentrations of troops are located in the central voivodships (Rembertow, Lowicz), and their task is to protect communication lines, supplies, Army depots, and so on.

Soviet forces have 70,000 hectares of land at their disposal. Of this number, 35,000 hectares are woods, 25,000 hectares scrub land, and 563 hectares of arable land. These forces occupy 1,157 buildings (with 9,100 inhabitants), which have a total usable surface area of 451,000 square meters, 2,440 communal buildings, and 2,100 square meters of barracks (the first units that were withdrawn from Poland left behind 67 buildings with 326 dwellings).

What is the structure of the Soviet forces? Land forces have some 35,000 soldiers, the Air Force has 13,000, and the Navy has some 5,000. Even if one were to accept these numbers as corresponding to the actual state of affairs and allowed for the fact that these are in a constant state of flux, we are left with the question: What units do the remaining 5,000 troops belong to? RZECZPOSPOLITA was unable to get an answer to this question. For example, are these units chemical warfare troops? If so, do they have a defensive character, for example, specializing in radioactivity detection and decontamination of land, or do they have an offensive character? Apparently until last year there was a small battalion of chemical warfare troops stationed in Poland. Are there nuclear weapon elements stored on Polish territory?

These questions are justified from the point of view of the security of the inhabitants of the localities where such elements might be deployed, as well as from the point of view of Polish society and the Polish state. It is not only a question of the effects that storage of such elements might have, but more importantly the fact that

being strategic locations these locations are potential targets for long-range attack. The security of Poland and its new defensive doctrine will depend on the answers to these questions.

The National Defense Committee at its 13 March 1990 meeting accepted the principle that given the uncertain nature of the future European defense system, the withdrawal of Soviet forces ought to be made dependent on how the international situation develops. What does this really mean?

The Soviet Army Northern Group is a uniform organism. Its main components are communications, bases, and other logistic elements. In this way, the military communication lines between the GDR and the USSR are protected. The units stationed in Poland only have the role of a logistic support for the Soviet Army Western Group. As such, they are a component of this grouping that preserves the military balance in what is still the most sensitive part of our continent.

Within the Northern Group are units that are capable of offensive operations in the European theater and, according to the experts to whom we spoke, Polish security considerations require that reserve forces capable of offensive operations are stationed for some time to come.

According to the experts, proposed reductions of the Soviet forces stationed in our country must take into account two main elements of the international scene, namely, the evolution of the German question and the implementation of the agreement (presently being negotiated) on the reduction of conventional forces and armaments in Europe.

For as long as we continue to justify the presence of Soviet forces in the GDR (also in the eyes of the Polish raison d'etat), the stationing of Soviet forces on Polish territory will have justification. Given such a situation, some Polish specialists maintain that Soviet forces stationed in Poland could quickly be reduced to some 5,000 troops after a short space of time and have mainly limited logistic tasks. It would mean that units equipped with offensive (or those of more offensive than defensive capability) weapons would be withdrawn in accordance with the principle that has been accepted in the discussions between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. However, military experts are unwilling to specify a date by which all Soviet units could be withdrawn from Polish territory.

Further Investigation of Katyn Needed

AU1305171090 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 May 90 p 4

[Interview with Cezary Chlebowski, member of the Independent Historical Committee for the Investigation of the Crime of Katyn, by Anna Baniewicz; place and date not given: "The Most Important Thing Now"]

[Excerpts] [Baniewicz] We have now received some of the Katyn documents from the Soviet Union. You participated in the 24 April meeting between General Jaruzelski and the historians when these documents were discussed in more detail. Were you hoping to receive more documents, the complete documentation on Katyn?

[Chlebowski] I would have expected more documents had it been anyone else. Not from the Soviets after 50 years of constant deception on Katyn. I was even positively astonished that they provided as many as they did. [passage omitted]

[Baniewicz] Minister Bentkowski has spoken of the necessity for an investigation by the Polish prosecutor, but documents are needed for this. Professor Tazbir expressed the view that the Soviet response to our call for further documents would, in all probability, be to destroy any they may still have.

[Chlebowski] I think that the missing documents will never be destroyed, but at the same time, I do not envision that we will ever get to see the most important ones; for example, those from the NKVD's first section, a section that directed the liquidation operation. There are so many levels of hierarchy and secrecy there, that I doubt whether even the leaders of perestroyka can penetrate into the depth of this labyrinth. As for an investigation, the prosecutor general of the former Polish People's Republic made the suggestion to the Soviet legal authorities over four months ago without any tangible results to date. The USSR is a country of completely different moral norms and conception of the law. I value Minister Bentkowski's initiative, but I fear it will not amount to anything, even for the simple reason that some of the perpetrators are still alive today. Would they be willing to take all the blame?

[Baniewicz] The clarification of the Katyn crime is very important, but do you not think that we should be demanding moral compensation, as well as calling for damages to be paid to the appropriate families, without waiting for the results of the investigation?

[Chlebowski] The Soviet Union has formally accepted the blame and therefore this is a basis for making claims. Here I postulate a two-pronged strategy. First, by exerting constant pressure on the Soviet Union to tell the whole truth. Even small children in Poland do not believe the German version, the version of the commission led by Professor Burdenko, or the version of Professor Lebedeva, namely, that 11,000 people were murdered in Katyn. The Russians must show us the burial sites of the officers who were held captive in the Otashkov and Starobelsk camps. We must also be allowed to take part in the exhumations, otherwise the whole thing will lack credibility. Second, there is the issue of compensation for the families of the victims. This must not be a mere symbolic gesture. These families lost not just brothers, sons, or fathers, but their whole

future. Members of these families could not find employment, and for almost 50 years had to live under the shadow of constant official harassment. The terms "compensation," or "damages" are not appropriate. One cannot give compensation and damages that will bring these people back to life. I find it difficult to give it a name, maybe some sort of contribution or exemplary damages is a better description?

[Baniewicz] Yes, the old Polish legal term may be the most appropriate here.

[Chlebowski] I would like to see the Polish nation get these exemplary damages. I reiterate what Jerzy Tucholski said; 8,500 officers from Katyn, Ostashkov, and Starobelsk equals 55 percent of all Polish officers who died during the war. Some 30 percent of this number were career officers, the remaining 70 percent were all distinguished professionals in their respective fields. There were 800 doctors and chemists (sufficient to staff over 100 local hospitals), 650 engineers of various specializations, over 400 lawyers, some 700 junior and middle-school teachers (enough to staff several dozen schools, or 20 high schools), and some 100 university professors.

We badly needed those people after the war in the process of reconstruction, in the medical services, and in teaching. The missing knowledge of these missing people severely impoverished us. If we add to this the fact that during the years 1945-56 Poland was being exploited like a colony, then these exemplary damages should run into billions. It will not restore our main loss, but at least it will be a lesson for any future Beria's, Merkulov's, and Sevorov's. Since we had to bear the cost of this murderous state-sanctioned madness by the loss of the flower of our intelligentsia, then at least let the Soviet Union now feel this materially because it is difficult to discern any conscience there. Of course, this comment applies to the Soviet leadership and not the simple people who also suffered.

[Baniewicz] At the Belvedere meeting, Andrzej Drawicz talked about reaching an agreement with Soviet television. He suggested that we should be allowed to present our views on Soviet television and address an appeal to potential witnesses to come forward, but it is often the case that they would be afraid to do so....

[Chlebowski] As concerns burial sites of the unaccounted officers, our hypotheses are all based on what we know from ordinary people. For me, the evidence of the local population is of supreme importance. The fact they are afraid does not surprise me in the least. Drawicz's initiative is very valuable. However, I fear that the evidence the witnesses have to give will be collected by the very same people who interrogated them in the past.... [passage omitted]

[Baniewicz] Professor Jarema Maciszewski, who is to report on the Katyn documents, has appealed for Polish unity on the Katyn issue. He also mentioned an attack that had been made on him on the radio. However, one has to remember who was honest in this matter and who was not, and who said what and who lied. This also belongs to the history of the Katyn issue.

[Chlebowski] I will give you a reply by citing from the Bible: "By the deeds of thine own hands, they shall judge thee." Our Independent Historical Committee For the Investigation of the Crime of Katyn came into being because we were being lied to. That is why I am pleased to say that a social commission on Katyn is going to be formed. It is high time that the communist left, the left that for so many years manipulated Katyn in the consciousness of the nation, stopped giving us moral lectures.

Katyn Committee Protests Cross Burning

LD1305222590 Warsaw PAP in English 1932 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 13—In a declaration conveyed to Poland's Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski and the USSR's Embassy here, Chairman of the Katyn Committee Stefan Melak expressed "indignation and firm protest against an attempt at burning the cross in Katyn consecrated by Poland's Primate Jozef Glemp" and erected on the site of extermination of thousands of Polish officers killed by the NKVD [People's Comissariat for Internal Affairs] in 1940.

In his declaration Melak accuses unknown perpetrators of return to the "shameful Stalinist practice".

In earlier information published by TASS on May 6 carelessness and strong wind were mentioned as the cause of damage done to the cross. TASS reported that candles placed at the foot of the cross were the source of fire.

Geremek, Walesa Meet French Ministers

LD1305224490 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] The French ministers who are currently staying in Poland—Roger Fauroux, minister of industry and land management, and Jacques Chereque, who is in charge of restructuring matters [minister of land development]—have today met with the chairman of the Citizens Parliamentary Floor Group, Bronislaw Geremek, and, this afternoon, with Lech Walesa. During their visit to our country, the members of the French Government delegation are accompanied by several dozen industrialists.

Skubiszewski Comments on German Talks

LD1005224390 Warsaw PAP in English 2156 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] [No dateline as received] [British Foreign Affairs Minister Douglas] Hurd and Skubiszewski discussed European issues and bilateral cooperation, particularly

in view of the invitation for Poland to take part in the Two Plus Four conference on German unification.

Skubiszewski assessed the talks as very fruitful. "As goes for the key matter, that is confirmation of the Polish-German border, we have not stated a discrepancy between the stand of Poland and Britain," the Polish minister said, adding: "The Polish foreign policy's priority at present is to include our country into European cooperation at different planes. This is inextricably associated with the settlement of relations with the Germans and the Soviet Union. In order to operate in Europe well, we must have good relations with both Germany and Moscow."

Referring to the statement of Lithuania's Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene who expressed readiness to visit Poland, Skubiszewski stressed that the matter was open.

FRG's Von Weizsaecker Assesses Visit

AU1005105190 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 7 May 90 p 1

[Interview with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker by Rudolf Hoffman; place and date not given: "Let us Build Confidence"]

[Text] [Hoffman] Mr. President, your official visit to Poland at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the Republic of Poland, is drawing to a close. How would you assess your trip to Poland?

[Von Weizsaecker] I hope that my first visit to Poland will contribute to a gradual increase in mutual confidence between Poles and Germans. We are currently entering a new period of history, in which nation states will no longer be the basic source of international relations which they were in the past, and various problems will be solved through international cooperation and supranational institutions.

I consider ecological problems and the creation of a new structure for security and economic cooperation in Europe to rank among the most pressing issues at the present time.

The primary purpose of my visit was to foster confidence between people. After all, the great historical burdens that exist do not lie so far back in the past that we, the members of the older generation, can fail to remember them or forget them. I believe that mutual confidence between Poles and Germans will grow stronger. There are grounds for thinking so. The personal contacts that I had with young Poles during my visit led me to draw that conclusion.

I do not want to use high-sounding words, but we can jointly look to the future with confidence.

We Germans are aware of how much we owe the Poles. I am grateful to you for the contribution that you have made to the fostering of freedoms and liberty. We also realize that Poland has always belonged to the center of Europe and that it will continue to do so in the future in both a cultural and a spiritual sense. This situation must be reflected in the political and economic development of Europe.

[Hoffman] Mr. President, what do you mean by that in concrete terms?

[Von Weizsaecker] I mean that there should be a good atmosphere in our bilateral relations so that we can jointly develop not only on the national level, but also on the international one and within the European integration process.

I think that Poland's accession to the Council of Europe is the step in that direction that we are waiting for. Adjusting the Polish economy to the EEC is a somewhat longer process, but before your country embarks on that path, it can already join in the integration process at this stage. What I am thinking of is joint activities in the ecological or economic fields which could take a tripartite form, involving Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the united Germany that is coming into being.

Personally, I am wholeheartedly in favor of jointly addressing these issues immediately.

Iranian Commerce Minister Vahaji Visits

Talks on Expanding Cooperation

LD0805130190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] The first round of talks between our country's political, economic, technical and trade delegation and Polish officials was held in Warsaw yesterday. According to a report of the Central News Unit, in this round of talks, Commerce Minister Mr. Vahaji called for expansion of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of non-oil experts. In return, Poland's minister of foreign economic relations, referring to the economic developments in his country, expressed the hope that existing resources and possibilities for cooperation between the two countries will be utilized more than before.

Also in the course of this meeting, the two sides stressed the need to change transactions between the two countries from barter to trade based on hard currency. During this meeting it was agreed to set up expert committees for commercial and industrial affairs in order to coordinate the implementation of the agreements reached between the two countries.

More on Talks, Relations

LD1005172690 Tehran IRNA in Engish 1624 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Tehran, May 10 IRNA—Poland is ready to expand economic relations with the Islamic Republic

and exchange a variety of goods, Polish Industry Minister Mieczyslaw Wilczek said in his meeting with Iranian Commerce Minister Abdol-Hoseyn Vahaji, in Warsaw today [10 May].

He said Poland can cooperate with Iran regarding the lease or manufacture of fishing trawlers, transfer of technical know-how and modernisation of sugar factories.

"I hope joint commercial and production companies would be set up by the two counties," Wilczek said.

Later in the day Vahaji conferred with Polish Construction Minister Bogumil Ferensztajn, who expressed Poland's keenness for cooperation in reconstruction projects in Iran.

"Urban development projects and building of power generators are grounds for cooperation between the two countries," Ferensztajn said.

In reply Vahaji said the Islamic Republic has entered the reconstruction era, and welcomes cooperation with countries like Poland. He also invited Ferensztajn to visit Iran.

The Iranian delegation which arrived here Sunday to participate in the 4th Tehran-Warsaw joint economic commission meet, also held talks with Polish Defence Minister General Florian Siwicki today.

Minister Ends Visit

LD1105191990 Warsaw PAP in English 1535 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 11—Following an invitation from the Polish minister for foreign economic relations, an Iranian delegation, headed by Commerce Minister Abdol Hoseyn Vahaji, visited Poland between May 6 and 11.

Vahaji and representatives of the Polish government discussed intensification of trade and economic cooperation between both countries. He was received by Sejm speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz.

Jaruzelski Meets Japanese Businessmen

LD1105221690 Warsaw PAP in English 1926 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 11—Poland's President Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today [11 May] a group of leading representatives of the financial and economic circles in Japan, now in Poland for inauguration of the activity of the "Polnippon" company, the first Polish-Japanese joint venture.

The Japanese guests told President Jaruzelski about their plans for promotion of the Polish-Japanese cooperation in economy and trade, and the investment and capital projects to be initiated and organized by the new company.

The president underlined Poland's interest in the development of comprehensive cooperation with Japan, especially in joint projects conducive to modernization of Polish economy and its infrastructure.

Chairman of the "Polnippon" company Ireneusz Sekula and his deputy Yoshitaka Kitaguchi took part in the meeting.

Poland, Swaziland Establish Diplomatic Relations

LD1005204990 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 10—The Republic of Poland and Kingdom of Swaziland, driven by a will to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between both countries, resolved to establish diplomatic relations on the level of ambassadors as of May 10, 1990.

Both countries declare readiness to develop relations in tune with the United Nations' Charter and with full respect for sovereign equality and non-interference in internal affairs.

KPN Occupies Katowice TV Center

LD1105183490 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] On 11 May at about 1430 [1230 GMT], a group of about 50 members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] arrived at the television center building in Katowice. They blocked the entrance to the television center and started its occupation.

KPN Political Council member Adam Slomka stated that the Confederation was discriminated against by the voidvodship electoral commissioner with regard to the allocation of election broadcast time and demanded that the amount of time on the air be increased.

The occupation of the Polish television center building in Katowice is continuing, but the television station is working without any disturbance.

KPN Protestors Leave

LD1105191990 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1832 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Now some news connected with our report broadcast earlier in "The Country and the World" magazine. As a result of talks conducted by the management of the television center in Katowice, the group of 50 KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] members who were occupying the building have now left the Katowice television center.

Commissioner Rejects Protest

LD1105221190 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] today occupied the television center

in Katowice. Adam Slomka, who was heading the sit-in, stated that it was a KPN protest against manipulation of the mass media, manifested by allowing on the air only, as he put it, representatives of the governing Solidarity-Communist line. According to KPN, the extra-parliamentary opposition is treated by television in a marginal and ludicrous manner, which is of particular importance during the election campaign. At about 2000, after talks with the management of the television center, the occupation of the building ended.

According to PAP, the voivodship electoral commissioner in Katowice has firmly rejected the forms of pressure adopted by the KPN and has maintained the allocation of air time granted earlier to parties interested in the election campaign

Government Spokeswoman Gives News Conference

LD1105182190 Warsaw PAP in English 1600 GMT 11 May 90

[By Wieslawa Mazarska and Jan Rozdzynski]

[Text] Warsaw, May 11—"The coalition holds itself well, and government members do not feel like resigning," Government Spokeswoman Malgorzata Niezabitowska said in reply to a question posed at today's press conference and suggesting the cabinet crisis in Poland.

The conference, attended also by Undersecretary of State at the Finance Ministry Wojciech Misiag, focused on the coming foreign visits, German issues, the future of Polish debt, a letter of intellectuals, Walesa's attitude towards the government and changes in the Justice Ministry.

After Weizsaecker's Visit

Niezabitowska stated that after the visit by FRG President Richard Von Weizsaecker FRG press had pointed out a slight interest in the visit on the part of Polish mass media, stressing that she was not responsible for the work of press, radio and TV, the spokeswoman pointed to the importance attached to the effects of the visit by the Polish Government. Referring to the FRG president's moral authority and his statements in Poland, she termed his stay as a real step forward on the road to Polish-German reconciliation. Poland must replace the once binding "theory of two enemies" with the "theory of two friends" in the west and east, Niezabitowska recalled premier Tadeusz Mozowiecki's statement.

What Does Finance Ministry Work On?

Misiag said that the budget situation did not change much. The state of central budget is relatively good. Some surplus has been recorded but local budgets still face deficit though they are slowly getting out of it. The ministry has been working on essential changes in the budget law, a system of granting subsidies to communes in a new set-up of local government and changes in the state budget, dictated by price and pay growth relations which have proved different than assumed.

Mazowiecki and Mitterrand—Convergent Initiatives

Commenting on preparations for the coming visit in Paris by Premier Mazowiecki, Niezabitowska underlined the convergence of the Polish prime minister's initiative on the establishment of a standing body of European cooperation and French President Francois Mitterrand's proposal aimed to set up a standing CSCE Secretariat. The Paris talks will focus on this.

Poland in 2+4 Negotiations

In reply to a question concerning Poland's participation in negotiations on German unification, the spokeswoman said that Poland would touch upon the issue of the western border. If this conference also discusses other issues directly related to this country, we will strive to expand the formula of our participation in it. For instance, this concerns general security guarantees, she added.

Will Part of Debt Be Forgiven?

Discussing a concept of Polish debt reduction, Misiag pointed to the Polish side's attempts aimed at forgiving 80 percent of its debt. In this connection Niezabitowska referred to the recent visit to the U.S. by Vice-Premier Leszek Balcerowicz and underscored International Monetary Fund director Camdessus's support for this initiative.

However, there are fears that a precedent might be set up in this way to be followed by other debtor countries. Despite this the IMF director, who welcomes Polish changes, is of the opinion that Poland is an exceptional country and should be exceptionally treated. He promised to send a letter on this issue to the governments of the states-creditors concerned, Niezabitowska told newsmen.

Text On Refugees

Some of the refugees staying in the northwestern port of Swinoujscie have been moved to leisure centres outside Warsaw, Niezabitowska stated. They are refugees from African states. Unfortunately, 270 of the remaining refugees (from Arab states) refused to be move. Talks with them are under way.

Niezabitowska told newsmen about the cooperation of the Polish Government with the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and with the Swedish Government. She assured that none of the refugees will be expelled from Poland.

No Visas to Austria Yet

Speaking about the irritation of Vienna residents mainly with the excesses of Polish pseudo-tourists dealing with illegal trade; Niezabitowska denied rumours on introducing again Austrian visas for Poles in short time.

It may take place though if the Polish side is not able to stop the trade. Niezabitowska informed newsmen about measures taken by customs officers in this sphere.

Trafficker's Profile

According to the computer statistics of the Chief Customs Office Polish traffickers are in 60 percent men about 30 years old, coming from small towns mainly of the Warsaw, Katowice and Bialystok Provinces, unemployed and without a criminal record, without stable source of income.

About 300,000 traffickers cross the Polish borders yearly.

Asked by PAP reporter about a stand on the content of the letter by 44 intellectuals written at the initiative of editor-in-chief of the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY weekly Jerzy Turowicz, Niezabitowska stated that she fully supports the assessments included in the letter.

In this context she condemned aggravating signs of intolerance and nationalism revealed during various meetings and demonstrations.

Eastern Marks at "s" Accounts

Niezabitowska told newsmen about talks held with the GDR Government on exchange of GDR marks kept by Polish citizens on the so-called "s" accounts. A meeting with GDR representatives scheduled for May 20 and 21 will decide about the exchange rate of GDR marks into Deutsche marks and about the permissible sums to be exchanged.

Government Does Not Fight Walesa

Walesa has waged war against us, but the government has not waged war against Walesa, the spokeswoman said commenting on Walesa's statement at a meeting in Puck on Thursday.

She underlined that the Solidarity leader differs with the government in opinions on numerous questions. Exposing the differences does not serve the country's good, but Walesa has the right to that, she said.

Niezabitowska expressed hope that the board of directors set up recently in the Gdansk shipyard will solve problems of its employees.

Property of Ancient Regime Parties

The Survey of the property of former political parties carried on by the Justice Ministry indicates that in some cases the government commission dealing with the problem previously had been misled. Therefore, the land and mortgage registers defining the legal status of the ownership of buildings are now checked in detail.

The work continues, Niezabitowska said in reply to the question on disputes over these problems.

Religion in Schools?

Asked whether religion is going to be taught in schools, Niezabitowska said that a commission of representatives of the government and the episcopate to deal with the problem has been set up.

The government wants to offer assistance in teaching religion, but it takes a stand that it should not be introduced to schools yet, the spokeswoman said.

Reshuffle in Justice Ministry

Among nine departments of the Ministry of Justice, three are headed by new directors, two directors' posts are vacant, and four are headed by "old" directors.

Niezabitowska said that in four provinces, namely in those of Kielce, Katowice, Olsztyn and Wroclaw, the survey of cadres in the prosecutor's offices has been completed. 7 to 23 percent of prosecutors have been changed.

Investigation into Przemyk's Case Resumed

Recently 27 volumes of documents on the investigation into the death of 18-year-old Grzegorz Przemyk detained in 1983 by the militia for participation in the then illegal demonstrations have been found.

The investigation to establish causes of his death while he was under detention was then discontinued. Now the investigation into Przemyk's death is to be resumed, Niezabitowska announced.

Students Call Off Planned Nationwide Strike

LD1105222690 Warsaw PAP in English 1944 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 11—Today students of most higher schools called off their protest action, following an appeal of the national Coordination Commission of the Independent Students' Association (NZS).

"We have been satisfied with results of talks between NZS representatives and national Education Minister Henryk Samsonowicz, held in Warsaw on Thursday," Grzegorz Jaroszek, chairman of the NZS commission at the Maria Sklodowska-Curie University in Lublin, told PAP.

Newspaper Editor Backs Mazowiecki Government

LD1405112690 Warsaw PAP in English 1024 GMT 14 May 90

["Easy To Pull Down, Harder To Construct, Paper Says"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 14—Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government is being attacked from all sides, wrote editor-in-chief of the RZECZPOSPOLITA government daily Dariusz Fikus in the paper today.

Polemizing with some of the accusations against the cabinet, Fikus stated in part:

The political alignment we have made is of the transitory character. Certainly, it has numerous shortcomings.

Competent and honest people are lacking. As Krzysztof Kozlowski (Head of the State Protection Office - ed.) has said recently "we cannot take the risk of pulling down something we are unable to restore at once." The process thus must be carried on step by step. And it is really not important whether a headmaster or a hospital director holds some membership card or not. But (it is important) what he has got inside his heart, what man he is like.

A most essential feature of the period we live in has to be some stability with respect to cadres, politics and economy. It would pose a great danger to pursue excessive radicalization under the populist and catchy slogans of anticommunism, nationalism and chauvinism.

We try to put everything in order. Mazowiecki's government works in a hurry and with a great determination. It does not expect applause and flattery. It expects kind support and some more understanding, Dariusz Fikus stated.

Walesa Views Current Government, Problems

LD1405070990 Warsaw PAP in English 2135 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 13—Solidarity leader Lech Walesa admitted today that the general direction of changes in Poland was not bad but the concept being put into practice insufficiently involved society. Addressing a session of the citizen's committee operating at the Solidarity leader [as received], he charged the government its programme was not effective enough.

"The current set-up is neither good for the government nor safe for society. What is going on now is just an apparent support for the government and persuading society that it cannot be any better, that all goes well, that there is nothing to fight for," he said.

Walesa accused the government of choosing the worst variant in the face of stagnation and lack of social confidence. According to him the source of the insufficient effectiveness of the government concept is the erroneous philosophy of democracy understood as a process steered from the top.

Walesa's appeal for waging a peculiar war to give access to various ideas presented by new people generated many controversies. In a steered democracy threats are anaesthetized for a while. However, when they are awaken, they will destroy all of us, Walesa warned. He came out in favor of allowing all programs to speak and stressed that nobody had a monopoly for truth.

His antagonists pointed out that this can be understood as an announcement of unrest in the country, which can discourage foreign investors. They charged the Solidarity leader with saying inconsiderate words and too frequently stirring unnecessary nervousness.

In reply to those charges Walesa stated that he did not want to destabilize Poland and, in fact, assessed the activity of the government and the parliament as good. He pointed to the fact that only 15 percent of society understood what was going on in Poland and that the rest was consumption-oriented.

"My war introduces peace. It gives guarantees that young people will join (it), because this war is not just to wage battles or to trust in Western solutions or dollars but to choose the best variants. Let us think together how to go through the Polish misery, and the proposal for such a war will be understood properly," he said.

The discussion on Walesa's address resulted in a decision on staging a debate on the place and role of the citizen's committee on June 24. Two streams emerged during the discussion—one opted for transforming the citizens' committee into a substitute opposition and the other was against it.

Solidarity Distances Itself From Protest

LD1205044190 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Szczecin, May 11—In a statement presented to PAP, the national commission of the Solidarnosc-80 independent trade union firmly disassociated itself from anti-Semitic and nationalistic statements which were made during a demonstration organized by the S-80 in fron' of the Sejm building on May 9.

The statement also stresses that Solidarnosc-80 did not invite any party or well-known people, among them film director Bohdan Poreba to take part in the demonstration.

Poll Indicates Citizens Think Economy 'Poor'

LD1005173290 Warsaw PAP in English 1612 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 10—Asked how they assessed the current economic situation in Poland and its prospective improvement in a poll conducted by the Public Opinion Polling Center (OBOP) at the Polish Radio and TV and April 17 and 18, 61 percent of the polled Poles said it was poor (against 55 percent last March), 28 percent said it was bad (against 35 percent), 7 percent stated it was good (against 4 percent) and 4 percent (against 6 percent) did not have any opinion on the subject.

Some 21 percent of the sample (against 11 percent last February) thought that one might feel an improvement in the economic situation not earlier than in 3-4 years while 16 percent (against 10 percent) expected it in five or more years).

Poll Respondents Optimistic About Economic Plan

LD1305110290 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 12—A total of 29.2 percent of respondents voiced full support for the economic plan of Vice Premier Balcerowicz in a poll carried by the Public Opinion Polling Centre from April 3 to 9.

Every fifth of the polled (19.9 percent) did not support the plan at all, while 37.1 percent had no opinion on the matter and 13.5 percent admitted they knew nothing about it.

To compare, in a poll in March 35.7 percent of respondents fully supported Balcerowicz's plan, 11.2 percent disapproved of it, 43.2 percent had no opinion, and every eleventh (9.1 percent) admitted they did not know it.

In a poll held by the radio and Television Polling Centre on April 17 and 18.5 percent of respondents positively stated that Balcerowicz's plan had a chance to succeed, 47 percent thought it would rather succeed, while every fifth (22 percent) stated it would rather not be successful and 5 percent was sure it would collapse. The remaining 21 percent had no opinion.

Nearly two-thirds (62.1 percent) of the polled by the Public Opinion Polling Center in April answered in the positive to the question whether the present period is preliminary to Poland's overcoming difficulties (in March - 64.2 percent).

Over a half of the polled (53 percent) said that the continuation of the hitherto policy would make it possible to overcome crisis and ensure development of Poland by 1995 (in March—51.9 percent, in February—62.8 percent)

Cardinal Glemp Addresses Commemoration Ceremony

LD1305223190 Warsaw PAP in English 1822 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Krakow, May 13—Ceremonies in commemoration of Saint Stanislaus, a bishop and martyr canonized in 1254, were held here today. The procession, which marched from the Royal Cathedral on the Wawal Hill to the Paulites Monastery in Skalka, was led by Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Papal Nuncio Archbishop Jozef Kowalczyk and Krakow Metropolitan, Cardinal Frenciszek Macharski. Among the faithful who formed the procession, present was Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

During a mass celebrated after the procession Primate Jozef Glemp spoke about problems connected with freedom regained by Polish society. The primate centred on antinomies connected with the notion of freedom, and stated, for example, that "those dismissed from work cannot fully enjoy freedom".

The primate also pointed to the need of educating society for freedom and, in this context, touched upon the issue of teaching religion in schools.

Glemp said: "Normally organized societies see to it that a society's education takes into account the principles stemming from religion without resorting to forming separate structures for teaching religion, parallel to schools.

The primate indicated the example of Italy, Spain, Germany, England, Norway, Sweden, that are also Protestant countries, as those combining religious education and school.

Mazowiecki in Krakow for Ceremonies, Meetings

LD1405093490 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Krakow, May 13—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki today took part in religious ceremonies in commemoration of St. Stanislaus at the Paulites Monastery in Krakow.

The premier also visited the Sedzimir (formerly Lenin) steelworks in the city's district of Nowa Huta, where he told the workers that he was aware that alongside the longing for justice, the need for safety and peace is surfacing among society. "Nonetheless, he said, one should not permit that longing for justice to turn into struggle."

At noon, the premier met at the colegium novum of the Jagiellonian University with candidates for councillors of the Krakow Solidarity Citizens' Committee. The meeting was attended by the Nobel prize winner, poet Czeslaw Milosz. In a speech delivered during the meeting the premier came out for an essential change in the structures of governing in Poland.

He expressed a hope that the newly elected self-governments will assume a much greater responsibility vis-a-vis society. "I would like the understanding of the essence of the change reach the deeper layers of social awareness and to make our thought and our actions rally around this."

Speaking about the problems connected with inflation, the premier declared that the drop in production related to it is a disquieting but, according to specialists, normal thing in the type of reforms taking place in Poland. He also touched upon the question of Poland's debt stressing that the government was making efforts to find special solutions for reducing the burden of indebtedness.

Next, after a brief visit to an election meeting in the Zwierzyniec district and a meeting with the editors of the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY weekly, the premier returned to Warsaw.

Mazowiecki Meets Democratic Party Officials

LD1105225990 Warsaw PAP in English 1934 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 11—Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki today met with chairman of the chief committee of the SD (Democratic Party) Aleksander Mackiewicz, Sejm (lower house) deputy speaker Teresa Dobielinska-Eliszewska of the SD and chairman of the SD parliamentary floor group Tadeusz Bien.

The sides discussed political cooperation with the Democratic Party in the government and parliamentary framework.

United PSL Holds First Council Meeting

LD1105180590 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] We are going through the lively period of building the framework of the Polish Peasant Party [PSL], Roman Jagielinski [Chairman of PSL Supreme Council] said, when opening the first meeting of the PSL Supreme Council in Warsaw after the Unification Congress, in which members of the remaining statutory bodies of the party, that is the main auditing commission and the main arbitration court, are also taking part. The council chairman proposed that the meeting be treated as a further part of the PSL Unification Congress of 5 May; then it will emphasize that decided transformations have occurred on the political map of Poland, and much has changed in the peasant movement, particularly in the PSL. By coming away from the congress as a uniform, coherent, and strong political party, we surprised those who did not wish us well. We must tell society that the PSL is not only interested in representing the particularist interests of the Polish countryside, we're going to act in such a way as to assure food for all Poles, Roman Jagielinski said.

Peasant Party Chief Discusses Platform

LD1105132290 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0920 GMT 11 May 90

[Interview with Polish Peasant Party Chairman Roman Bartoszcze by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Mr. Chairman, at the moment the PSL [Polish Peasant Party] is really the only real force that could compete with Solidarity. How do you intend to carry out your local government electoral campaign; what kind of program are you going to have?

[Bartoszcze] I don't have full details today as to what extent and sphere candidates from the PSL are represented as candidates to local government. I can say here in some kind of way, just to once define, for example, what is most close to me: the Bydgoszcz Voivodship; we have about 700 PSL candidates to the local government. Our supreme and fundamental task as a political party is to do everything possible to assure food self-sufficiency for Poland, to create the conditions to create food, and create the conditions for food self-sufficiency in Poland. And that's our basic slogan. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Mr. Chairman, before the elections the PSL-Rebirth signed an electoral alliance with the National Party; is it still valid?

[Bartoxzcze] No, that alliance is not valid. The peasant movement in general was always a centerist movement. It never made any alliances, any coalitions with extreme political groups. That arrangement agreed by Olesiak, the former PSL-Rebirth chairman, with the National Party was a great misunderstanding.

[Reporter] I've recalled the fact that you're the only real competitive force to Solidarity. How do you anticipate things? Will you cooperate with Solidarity or could there be some confrontation activities?

[Bartoszcze] No, we don't assume, in our program and in our behavior, confrontation actions with anyone, least of all with Solidarity because, after all, PSL is fighting in the elections in various alignments. It is taking part as its own electoral peasant committees, which are in union with Solidarity, (?so we're) open for everyone who is tolerant, and that's what we want to be.

2d OPZZ Congress To Convene 1-3 Jun

LD1105224890 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 11—The press office of the OPZZ (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions) announced that 739 delegates representing 6.5 million members of the trade unions associated in OPZZ will meet at the 2nd OPZZ Congress to be held in Warsaw between June and 3.

Expected is that the congress will be covered by 300 Polish and foreign journalists each of whom will have to pay 100,000 zlotys for the accrediation.

The congress will have a working character and no official foreign delegations are expected.

Trade Union of Policemen Registered

LD1105223990 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 11—The Voivodship court in Warsaw registered today [11 May] the independent self-governing trade unions of policemen. The union will operate on the territory of Poland in line with its statute adopted on April 21.

The chairman of the National Commission of the Union Col. Roman Hula said: "We have finally reached our goal. It is confirmation of transformations under way in our country, and particularly in our sector, in police."

Andreescu Leaves PNUC; Pro-PNUC Rally

AU1105155490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1456 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—Proposals for calling a PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] extraordinary session were advanced in the May 11 meeting of that forum before starting discussions on the agenda. The proposal was rejected by show of hands.

Protesting the decision, Gabriel Adreescu announced his withdrawal from the PNUC.

Likewise, Constantin Dumitrescu, a member of the Association of Political Detainees and Victims of the Dictatorship, left the meeting without an explanation.

Soon after the beginning of the May 11 meeting of the PNUC, some 4,000 people gathered at one end of the alley in front of the parliament house to claim the holding of elections on the established date.

In time, the number of demonstrators grew. By 12:30 hours a live chain surrounded the parliament house. Latest estimates say there are over 15,000 there. They carry placards with the inscription "We Vote on May 20."

After a one-and-a-half-hour break, the PNUC debated the draft of a decree-law stipulating measures related to the Romanian radio and television. It envisages inter alia that the institution be called the Romanian Radio and Television, the abrogation of the old decree (No. 473) which subordinated the institution to the head of state, and its subordination, until the new parliament is elected, to the PNUC Executive Bureau.

Contradictory discussions were held on this draft decree the president of the institution, Mr. Razvan Theodorescu having to take the floor several times to give explanations.

The decree was passed.

PNUC Session, Pro-PNUC Rally Continue

AU1105174190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1514 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—The Provisional National Unity Council [PNUC] approved, without amendments, the decree for the improvement of the conditions of physically and mentally handicapped children and of under-age misfits. In that context, the parliament recommended the government to make the necessary calculations to increase the funds meant for the pupils' and students' "pocket money."

Many speakers during the debates upheld the idea of a law to set up Trade and Industry Chambers as very important organisms at this time when Romania is moving in the direction of a market economy. The PNUC representative of Timisoara, the only city except Bucharest where such an institution was created but its statute was not established, said that many good economic contracts had been lost because a law did not exist.

A decree-law was unanimously enacted by the PNUC which opens up fresh prospects to Romania's economic cooperation with other states.

Until 17.00 hours Bucharest time, 21 draft decrees were passed of the 23 on the session's agenda. A draft decree on the creation of the National Land Survey and Geodesy Office was postponed. The ninth item on the agenda, a draft decree on the Romanian Youth Foundation, will be the last to be discussed.

At the foot of the Metropolitan Church Hill, not far from parliament building where the Provisional National Unity Council is in session, a demonstration continues that is staged by the 20 May Alliance, a non-political organization that campaigns for elections to be held at the established date.

Veronica Popescu on the alliance's initiative committee told a ROMPRES journalist Friday at 16.00 hours:

All participants in today's demonstration adopted at noon "The Union Square Proclamation" that expresses confidence in our people's maturity and capability to choose its own destiny.

The proclamation voices the general wish for elections to be held at the set date to put the conditions in place for the country's stability. Until now, Veronica Popescu says, six political parties and organizations have joined the alliance, as well as many working collectivities in Bucharest and elsewhere in the country through their representatives. The demonstration will continue today until the PNUC session adjourns, and actions will be launched by the alliance in the period of time until the elections.

Direct information shows that the demonstration that brought together about 1,000 persons at 16.00 hours proceeds peacefully, without violence, notwithstanding the attempts of a few provocateurs to cause incidents.

Anticommunist Slogans at University Square Rally

AU1105182190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1724 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—At around 15.00 hours the unauthorised meeting in University Square continued. Several hundred people were there including occasional passers-by.

Anti-governmental, anticommunist and anti-National Salvation Front slogans were chanted, signatures continued to be collected on the proclamation of Timisoara.

In the tent area, on the former lawn outside the National Theatre, demonstrators were having lunch, sunbathed or just rested.

Around the square peddlers sell chewing gum, newspapers, cosmetics and even soft drinks at a handsome profit.

Further on University Square Rally

AU1105205390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1954 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—At around 8.00 p.m. the number of University Square demonstrators had risen to about 5,000, people of different ages and professions. Several persons, including representatives of counties, spoke over a microphone in one of the university building balconies stating their solidarity with the demonstrators who chanted anticommunist and antigovernmental slogans.

In the tent area, about 70 persons are on hunger strike to protest the fact that the electoral law was not amended with point 8 of the Proclamation of Timisoara.

The atmosphere was calm and quiet throughout the day.

University Square Demonstrators Communique

AU1205205890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] With the presence of thousands of participants, the peaceful University Square demonstrations continue at his hour.

We report that ROMPRES News Agency received from the group representing the National Alliance for the Timisoara Proclamation, the 21 December Association, the Independent Group for Democracy, the People's Alliance, the 16-21 December Association, and the League of Bucharest Students the following communique for publication:

The official spokesman of the president of the Provisional National Unity Council [PNUC] said on the radio and television that a parliamentary delegation set up last night had waited for 45 minutes on 11 May at 1000 for the beginning of a dialogue. We inform the public that no understanding had been reached previously on the hour, place, and conditions for holding this meeting. As early as Thursday morning, 10 May, our delegation informed Mr. Minister Andrei Plesu, who was acting as a mediator, that the dialogue that failed on 8 May cannot resume under the conditions that made it unacceptable then. We suggested that a dialogue take place on Saturday, 12 May at 1900 and be broadcast live on television.

The country's provisional leadership did not respond to this proposal, and, as a result, on the evening of 11 May, our delegation's spokesman read a protest on television, in which the failure of the second attempt at dialogue was admitted. The communique issued this morning, stating that our delegation was expected for a meeting that had been decided unilaterally, and the conditions of which had not and could not have been accepted, came as a surprise. The responsibility for the failure of the second attempt at dialogue lies entirely on the country's provisional leadership. As a matter of fact, after the conclusion of the last PNUC meeting, it is evident that the necessary institutional framework for finding solutions to our claims no longer exists, because the idea of an extraordinary meeting of this forum was not approved.

Protesters Prevent Ratiu Speech to Oradea Rally

AU1105200090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1809 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—On 11 May, Ion Ratiu, presidential candidate for the National Christian Democratic Peasant Party, met at Oradea with the provisional county and city councilors and with representatives of local enterprises and institutions. He also talked with the local clergy. Mr. Ratiu also met with a UN delegation that had arrived in Romania earlier in the day.

At the Felix Spa International Hotel, several hundred persons blocked the entrance demonstrating against the National Peasant Party candidate who was given protection by the police.

Ion Ratiu was prevented from attending a rally at Oradea which he was expected to address, being strongly contested.

Under the circumstances, he canceled the rest of his programme and left the city.

Demonstrations in Brasov Reported

AU1205160890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] The 15 November Association held a demonstration and a rally in Brasov this morning. The members of the association recalled the route of the historical demonstration of 15 November 1987, chanting "Down with communism" and chanting for democracy. The rally was held in the Council Square.

AFP: Iliescu Gives Ultimatum to Demonstrators

AU1205170690 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, May 12 (AFP)—Interim head of state Ion Iliescu has given the anti-government demonstrators occupying University Square here for the last three weeks until Friday to leave.

Mr. Iliescu told a news conference Saturday [12 May] that he preferred a political solution to police intervention. But he stressed that the electoral law forbade any demonstration in the two days before Romania's general elections, which are scheduled for next Sunday May 20. "As of Friday, the square will have to be cleaned up," he said.

University Square Rally Claims Securitate Takeover

AU1305194390 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] At this hour, a new demonstration is taking place in Bucharest University Square. The speakers mentioned that they are fighting against communism, the National Salvation Front [NSF], and against Mr. Ion Iliescu. They stated that the NSF uses rumors, threats, and attempts to discredit its adversaries in order to instate neo-communism in Romania. Likewise, the speakers expressed their views according to which the Securitate continues to function and that it will take over power if the NSF wins the elections.

During the evening hours, Mr. Nica Leon was also among those who were present in the square, discussing aspects of the country's current political situation with one of the demonstrators.

Rally Demands Election Delay, End to Communism

LD1305164990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] The demonstrations against the interim leadership are continuing in Romania. The demand is for the postponement of the elections. There were demonstrations in Bucharest and in Odorheiu Secuiesc. In the latter, 8,000 people joined the Timisoara declaration and demanded the elimination of the vestiges of communism.

The participants in the meeting also protested against the fact that it is intended to locate a 40-man unit of the former Securitate back in Odorheiu Secuiesc and to install military motorcycle units in the building of the Agricultural Studies High School.

Cunescu Addresses 'Unauthorized' Timisoara Rally

AU1305200390 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] An unauthorized demonstration continued in Timisoara Opera Square during the morning hours when several people gathered there, some of them coming from other localities of the country.

At around noon, an ad-hoc, unannounced, and unauthorized electoral rally was held on the steps of the Opera. The rally was occasioned by the presence in Timisoara of Mr. Sergiu Cunescu, president of the Social Democratic Party of Romania.

In front of a few hundred of people who gathered in the respective area, Mr. Cunescu presented aspects of the program and political platform of the Social Democratic Party of Romania and criticized the National Salvation Front and government for the way in which the electoral campaign was being carried out.

Ion Ratiu Addresses NPCDP Election Rally

AU1305153190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1444 GMT 13 May 90

["Election Campaign: National Peasant Party's Final Electoral Rally"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 13/5/1990—The final electoral rally of the Christian Democratic National Peasant Party for the parliamentary and presidential poll of May 20 was held on May 13 in Bucharest. Members and supporters of the party started from the party's head office, traversing the center of the city in an organized column, carrying the portraits of the party's historical leaders Iuliu Maniu and Ion Mihalache as well as the portrait of Ion Ratiu, the party's presidential candidate. On marching, the participants shouted slogans for the party's victory in elections, for national unity, democracy and a against communism, against the National Salvation Front and the minister of the interior.

In the Romana Square, where many heroes of the December revolution had been killed, the rally participants knelt, said prayers and kept a minute's silence to their memory.

The some 10,000 people in Aviatorilor Square, where the rally was held, greeted the party's leaders, its candidates for the next week's elections as well as the foreign guests. Among the foreign guests we mention Emilio Colombo, ex prime-minister of Italy, who conveyed the salute of the Christian-Democratic International whose president he is.

Next to speak were members of the National Peasant Party's leadership, candidates for the May 20 elections, former political detainees.

Ion Ratiu took the floor at the end, thanking for the honor of having been nominated presidential candidate by the party and urging the attendance to be on their guard so that "the elections may not be forged". "We are at a crossroads where we can turn to the West. Tell everybody: If they want to remain where they were for 45 years they should vote Iliescu, or else they should vote me" Ion Ratiu went on. He also assured the attendance that it was only the National Peasant Party that could give Romania democracy and prosperity.

The National Peasant Party's electoral rally ended without incidents, to the music of the national anthem "Wake Up, Romanian".

PNUC Session Agenda Reported

AU1105154590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1433 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—The agenda of the Provisional National Unity Council's [PNUC's] session of May 11, 1990 includes:

1. Draft decrees-law on certain measures referring to the Romanian radio and television.

2. Draft decree-law on provisions concerning the Romanian citizenship.

3. Draft decree-law regarding better health care, education, schooling and professional training conditions for physically or mentally handicapped children and youth, and for misfits under age.

4. Draft-decree-law regarding the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Romania.

5. Draft decree-law regarding the organization of information and documentation activities.

6. Draft decree-law regarding the salaries of the judiciary and the prosecutor's office personnel.

7. Draft decree-law regarding the institution of a cinema-stamp tax.

8. Draft decree-law regarding the authorization of autonomous functioning of the Romanian National Section of the Balkan National Union.

9. Draft decree-law regarding the creation of the Romanian Youth Foundation.

10. Draft decree-law regarding the organization and functioning of the National Commission for Urban and Physical Planning.

11. Draft decree-law regarding the functioning and tasks of the National Nuclear Control Commission.

12. Draft decree-law regarding the setting up of the National Land Survey and Geodesy Office.

13. Draft decree-law extending the applicability of the decree law No. 25/1990 regarding the employment and payment of the lay-off personnel.

14. Draft decree-law establishing measures for the lawyers' pensions.

15. Draft decree-law amending and canceling certain provisions of the law No. 3/1988 regarding the conclusion and fulfilment of economic contracts.

16. Draft decree-law regarding the amendment or abrogation of certain legal provisions that restrict the freedom of work.

17. Draft decree-law amending the decree No. 194/1980 on the use of the housing stock by foreign juristic persons, their offices and the foreign natural persons in Romania's territory.

18. Draft decree-law regarding the cancellation of certain normative acts.

II. International treaties [as received; no Part I received]

1. Draft decree ratifying the convention on the recognition of higher-learning studies and diplomas obtained in European states.

2. Draft decree regarding Romania's adherence to the convention on fast notification of a nuclear accident and to the convention on assistance in case of nuclear accident or radiological emergency.

3. Draft decree ratifying the first and the second additional protocols to the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949.

4. Draft decree on the withdrawal of Romania's reserves to certain human rights conventions.

5. Draft decree regarding the withdrawal of the declaration on the protocol on Romania's adherence to the protocol on trading negotiations among developing countries concludes in Geneva on March 3, 1978.

In consideration of the repeated obstruction in the endorsement of new decree-laws, Prime Minister Petre Roman mentioned that the ratification of international treaties was extremely urgent, if the persons present in the PNUC really wanted Romania's fast rejoining in the international flow. After that, discussions started on the international treaties included in the agenda. They were unanimously endorsed.

The proceedings will continue after a break.

PNUC Postpones Discussion of Ethnic Conflicts

AU1105194990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1753 GMT 11 May 90

[Excerpts] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—The draft decree-law regarding the setting up of the Romanian Youth Foundation was debated after a short break. It was decided that the property of the former local youth organizations be given to the county youth councils, while the question of the central patrimony of the same organization is to be solved subsequently after a consultation with the county councils.

It is no use to discuss now in the Provisional National Unity Council [PNUC] the causes of the March events in Tirgu Mures, said Mr. Ion Iliescu specifying that that was not only his opinion but also a request of all the organizations involved, the MDUR [Magyar Democratic Union of Romania], "Vatra Romaneasca", student associations and so forth. The conclusions of the inquiry will be advanced to the parliament to be elected on 20 May. [passage omitted]

Debates on the miscellaneous items continue in the Provisional National Unity Council.

After the tense atmosphere that prevailed in the day the speakers are now relaxed and good humoured. Some of them apologized for the earlier strained moments and were rewarded with applause.

A large number of speakers are waiting for their turn to come.

A PNUC appointed delegation including members of various political parties went in the square outside

parliament building to assure the "20 May Alliance" demonstrators that the elections will be held at the set date.

I affirm in the name of the Armed Forces, before you and the whole country, that the Army's policy now and always is to defend the ancestral land at all costs, firm in its belief that it must safeguard any time in any circumstance the interests of the Romanian nation, the liberty, independence and sovereignty of the country, the National Defence Minister Colonel General Victor Stanculescu told the provisional parliament. He also said that the Armed Forces are against all actions that try to involve them directly or indirectly in the promotion of the political interests of persons, groups, organizations or parties.

In a statement to the PNUC session Ion I. Bratianu, chairman of the Bratianu Liberal Union, asked the PNUC and the government to take steps and authorize electoral rallies only in the run-up to elections and ban demonstrations which perturb the social and political life of the country.

To stage at this time before elections political demonstrations making claims that have the nature of an ultimatum, to attempt forcefully to impose a certain point of view, a certain position is to favour seizure of political power by undemocratic ways.

Endorses Radio-TV Decree-Law

AU1205145790 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] We present one of the normative acts endorsed during the last session of the Provisional National Unity Council [PNUC], that is, the text of the decree-law on measures regarding the functioning of Romanian Radio Television:

As of the date of issue of this law, decree number 473/1977, regarding the organization and functioning of Romanian Radio Television, is abrogated.

Romanian Radio Television is subordinated to the PNUC through its Executive Bureau. The activity of the Romanian Radio Television is protected by law from any (?interference) by the power bodies or state administration bodies or the influence of any party, sociopolitical group, or domestic or foreign pressure group. Working in the spirit of justice, freedom, and truth, Romanian Radio Television cannot serve as a means of propaganda of extremist and totalitarian concepts, which are at variance with human dignity and freedom; it cannot serve manifestations of a chauvinistic or revisionist nature or religious and racial intolerance as well as manifestations which damage the fundamental rights of people and of society.

The president of Romanian Radio Television is appointed through a decree approved by the PNUC Executive Bureau. None of the personnel of Romanian Radio Television can be a member of any party or political group. Romanian Radio Television carries out its activity in accordance with the current organizational structure, and the norm for radio, television, or wire-broadcasting subscription is the one valid at the date of the endorsement of the present decree-law.

Iliescu at End of PNUC Session

AU1205163290 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] The last session of the Provisional National Unity Council [PNUC] ended last night. At the end of the meeting, Mr. Ion Iliescu said that in spite of the great diversity of opinions and of sometimes very heated disagreements, the Council accomplished many concrete and useful things.

Referring to the withdrawal of the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party representatives, he said that this is a regrettable action, which was insufficiently justified by the fact that this party had not obtained satisfaction from the ultimatum letter addressed to the PNUC president and to the prime minister regarding the postponement of the elections.

Regarding some requested modifications to the electoral law to be discussed and endorsed later by PNUC members, Mr. Ion Iliescu said that these are issues which cannot be raised again because the Council has already made a definite decision in connection with them.

Within this context, referring to the idea of withdrawing the candidacies to the office of the country's president, suggested by Mr. Radu Campeanu and Mr. Ion Ratiu, Mr. Ion Iliescu said that he cannot agree with it. Even in its first draft, the election law—which, as a matter of fact, was submitted to public discussions—there were two variations regarding the form of presidential election: appointment by the newly elected parliament or general election. Everybody, including the representatives of parties, agreed that it is more democratic to elect the president through general elections.

At the end of the meeting, it was agreed that all unresolved issues will be included in a list of priorities to be discussed by the parliament, which will be elected on 20 May.

Iliescu News Conference on PNUC

AU1205204990 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] This afternoon, Mr. Ion Iliescu, president of the Provisional National Unity Council [PNUC], held a news conference in the Palace of Parliament, a conference attended by representatives of the Romanian and foreign press. At the beginning of the conference, Mr. Ion Iliescu gave a brief account of the PNUC activity up to its last meeting, which ended last night.

The speaker said that during its entire activity, the PNUC held seven plenary sessions, totaling 10 days.

Discussions on the election law alone were held for 4 days. Likewise, during this whole period, the PNUC Executive Bureau, which includes 21 members, held 11 meetings. During its activity, the PNUC discussed and endorsed 68 decree-laws on smooth socioeconomic activity, 103 decrees on endorsement of conventions and ratifications in foreign affairs, and 5 reports were presented by the Prime Minister Petre Roman and by other ministers in response to some questions raised during the Council plenum. The speaker stressed that the activity of the Council was very rich and constructive and it was a true school for democratic cooperation, in spite of the diversity of opinions manifested. In this way, it was proven possible to work within a body that has a heterogeneous and very diverse composition, with different political positions, something that made Mr. Iliescu state that the same climate has to be instilled in the future parliament after the 20 May elections.

Further, Mr. Ion Iliescu answered some questions asked by the journalists who attended the conference. Some of these questions referred to the University Square demonstrations, which have been going on for several days. Answering journalists' questions, Mr. Iliescu said that the demonstration is heterogeneous. Dialogue has been initiated on several occasions, but it failed because of this diverse composition, which led to a failure of demonstrators to appoint representatives to hold a dialogue. Answering some questions referring to violence that appeared during the electoral campaign, the speaker mentioned that in general these acts are caused by the violence in the language used by some groups and by attacks on people. Compared with the violence manifested during the electoral campaign that have been held in some democratic countries, such as in Italy where already several casualties have been registered, something that has not happened in our country, the speaker said that currently our electoral confrontation is good.

Referring to the post-election period, regardless of the winner, Mr. Ion Iliescu expressed his belief that the future government will have to be a coalition government, to continue the cooperation among various political forces from the period of the Provisional Council.

Likewise, Mr. Ion Iliescu informed the audience that he registered his candidacy for the Senate in the way in which his other two colleagues did who are competing for the position of president of the country.

Several questions referred to the activity of the Council in the field of foreign policy. Answering these questions, Mr. Ion Iliescu stressed the broad opening initiated by our country in this field and the resolute elimination of the rigid positions of the old regime from international relations, the adherence to a number of conventions, and the initiation of contacts with various bodies such as the CSCE, the Council for Europe and others.

In this respect, relations of cooperation with other countries have been improved and contacts have been established with countries with which we did not have diplomatic relations, such as South Korea and South Africa and diplomatic relations with the Vatican have been resumed. For the same purpose, within this framework the prime minister of the government and the foreign minister have made several visits to various countries, opening up new and fruitful roads toward multifaceted cooperation.

The speaker informed the journalists that the 20 May elections will be attended by many foreign observers, mentioning that from the United States alone, 60 observers are announced as well as 6 representatives of the U.S. Congress.

More on Iliescu News Conference

AU1305153390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1441 GMT 13 May 90

["Political Life: Ion Iliescu's News Conference"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 13/5/1990—Ion Iliescu, president of the Provisional National Unity Council [PNUC], held a news conference on May 12 at the Parliament House, attended by almost 300 Romanian and foreign journalists.

Ion Iliescu reviewed the activity unfolded by the PNUC that had held its last meeting the day before, stressing that it rallied the main political formations of the country and endorsed in its seven sessions 68 decree-laws, settling a string of aspects of the economic, financial, social and civic life, as well as 103 decrees on state activity. The council, he said, had a concrete, constructive activity demonstrating, in spite of controversies and differences of views, the possibility of fertile work for the country's benefit. This entitles us to assess that the future parliament to be elected on May 20 will be able to do the same.

Answering journalists' questions, Ion Iliescu referred inter alia to current political issues, stressing that the dialogue that had to be resumed on that day with representatives of the University Square demonstrators had not taken place since the demonstrators had been unable to make up a delegation. We have however established that PNUC representatives try to contact the demonstrators for talks, which shows our readiness for dialogue, Ion Iliescu said.

He then showed that the so-called campaign for intimidating the political parties was not organized by the NSF or by the government, as they were not interested in such a campaign. We want free elections, Ion Iliescu said, and think that the citizens' reaction against certain parties and candidates is due to an anxiety generated also by the press. The NSF too had its headquarters and people attacked, he added.

Ion Iliescu rejected the proposal that the three presidential hopefuls withdraw their candidacy, highlighting that every step had been taken to ensure the free unfolding of the May 20 poll.

In answering another question, he confirmed he was the Iasi constituency's candidate for a seat in the senate.

Iliescu Calls for Dialogue, End to Confrontation

AU1105181890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1728 GMT 11 May 90

["Ion Iliescu: 'I Have Always Been Open to Discussion'"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—Romania is now in a first stage of the revolutionary process, said Mr. Ion Iliescu in an interview with the Romanian television Thursday night [10 May]. The next stage will go deeper into economic structures, into social and political life and institutions etc.

Only with well established structures on the basis of elections that can give legitimacy can we make a bolder approach to the existing problems. That is why we must enter this new stage if the interests of the country are dear to us, if we put national interests above partisan group interests. The stage we are at now, stressed Mr. Iliescu, is to a great extent tainted by these partisan interests and unfortunately the electoral battle does not concentrate on basic problems of Romanian society. I would have liked a battle of ideas on the great problems of Romanian society, a confrontation of programmes in the run-up to elections. No one holds the monopoly on truth, no one can have the key to all problems. Any discussion, a dialogue on major problems, Mr. Iliescu said, can only broaden the horizon of thought. It is our duty to call on all constructive, creative forces of the country in order to map out a strategy of change, of transition to new structures and future development.

On demonstrations like the one in University Square, Ion Iliescu said among other things: I have travelled to more than 20 counties in the past two weeks, I met millions of people. There are there large masses from all walks of life, and they state their points of view. There is also the point of view of the University Square demonstrators. And there are others as well. Nobody can impose a point of view from the street. If we want to take the road to democracy, we must observe the framework we want to build for it.... Such street demonstrations that forcefully press their points disturb, affect the climate in which one should ponder and make one's choice... There is a wide variety of actions and points of view, but everybody must show respect for other points of view, not claim one own is the only one.

I, said Mr. Iliescu, am against overlooking any section of society, no matter how small it may be... I am against disconsidering the opinions of anyone... The door is open to talk with everyone. I have always been open to discussion with any segment of the population.

Iliescu on Elections, Market Economy

AU1105145490 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No. 7/90 (signed to press 23 April 90) pp 21-22

[Interview with Ion Iliescu, president of the Provisional National Unity Council, by Ulrich Bergt; place and date not given: "Iliescu: We Must Be Realistic"]

[Text] [Bergt] Mr. President, the first free parliamentary elections will be held in Romania in a few weeks. In your view, what chance does the National Salvation Front led by you have?

[Iliescu] It is difficult to venture an answer to this question. On 7 and 8 April, the national conference of the National Salvation Front took place. At this conference its organization on the national and locai levels was concluded. The Front now has one million followers.

Opinion polls have shown that the voters prefer the Front. Of course, the leaders and the followers of the Front want their movement to get the number of votes that corresponds to its importance as a broad political people's movement which emerged from the revolution in December 1989. That is also the goal for which the National Salvation Front is working.

[Bergt] You are the chairman of the National Salvation Front and president of the Provisional National Unity Council, the interim parliament in which half the deputies are representatives of the National Salvation Front and the other half, of the newly founded parties and organizations. Does that give your party a certain advantage?

[Iliescu] Regarding the composition of the Provisional National Unity Council, we must consider that this is not a newly created body but the reorganized former Council of the National Salvation Front, which met in the first hours after the overthrow of the dictatorship, as you know. The Provisional National Unity Council is an adjustment of the country's leadership body to the realities resulting from the founding of the political parties. It is composed of the members of the former National Salvation Front Council and of the same number of representatives of the new parties (three each for each party) as well as representatives of 14 organizations of national minorities. Not all members of the former National Salvation Front Council are members of the political movement which was founded under the name "National Salvation Front", so that the Front does not nearly have half the members of the Provisional National Unity Council. So we can hardly talk about an advantage for the National Salvation Front. We should instead talk about including the political parties in the country's leadership body in line with the democratization process.

The double function as chairman of the National Salvation Front and president of the Provisional National Unity Council creates additional efforts rather than advantages. In addition, I have the "pleasure" of being

the target of criticism for anything that goes wrong, for all the past and present evils.

[Bergt] Your party advocates a market economy. What do you consider the most important steps to consolidate the Romanian economy?

[Iliescu] We must be realistic. The world economy is a market economy; so this is the only possibility for Romania. It is the only possibility of reactivating the economy, increasing its technical level in line with international progress, ensuring the efficiency and dynamism of our overall economic activity, eliminating the lack of products, and promoting the people's initiative and interest in work. Initial steps in the direction of free initiative have been taken. The decrees on private companies and the distribution of three million hectares of arable land to the farmers as well as on foreign capital are in force.

However, we must consider the situation of the Romanian economy which does not allow us to introduce market economy principles now. Much rather, it requires a step-by-step approach, both regarding the structures and regarding the administration, planning, and management of the economy. However, we have already started to decentralize the economy. In addition, we also intend to avoid certain shortcomings of the market economy, which have become manifest in countries with long market-economy traditions, such as the polarization of property and wealth and the discrimination against certain social categories.

[Bergt] Five million out of Romania's 23 million inhabitants belong to the ethnic minorities. What are the National Salvation Front's ideas about the future peaceful coexistence of all groups of people?

[Iliescu] We have the firm wish to guarantee equal rights for all, as is the case internationally in the civilized countries. All the people are committed within the broad democratization process, and we hope that on this basis, ethnic conflicts can in the future be avoided. In addition to the measures that have been taken at home, it is, of course, necessary that no attempts are made from outside to promote such conflicts.

[Bergt] A new security service will be created. What will be its motivation, and is there not the danger of some new mistrust being created among the people?

[Iliescu] In the three months since the security department (of the Interior Ministry) was disbanded, the fact that there is no intelligence service has made itself felt, above all, because certain foreign espionage centers have increased their activities in Romania following the revolution, and some internal forces have not stopped carrying out actions that are aimed at destabilizing the country. However, this is by no means the reestablishment of the former state security department. The organization we founded is the Romanian intelligence service which will exclusively deal with problems of counterespionage and intelligence and will by no means continue the functions of suppression carried out by the former security department. The Romanian intelligence service will not have its own prisons and special task forces. It will not be permitted to have people arrested or kept in pre-trial confinement, nor will it be permitted to give orders for which only the public prosecutors and the police are responsible.

AFP Interviews Petruscu on Resignation

AU1205133290 Paris AFP in English 0859 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, May 12 (AFP)—Romanian Deputy Culture Minister Dan Petruscu has resigned because "I no longer feel in agreement with the government", he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE By telephone Saturday morning.

Mr. Petruscu, 41, was a dissident intellectual in the Ceausescu period and had been a member of the provisional government since it was established at the end of December.

Speaking from his home here, he said he had resigned because he did not want to appear to approve the government, which he particularly reproaches with "the way the election campaign is taking place".

Tensions have risen between the interim government and opposition groups, the latter wanting the scheduled May 20 presidential and legislative elections to be postponed to give them more time to get organized. Acting President Ion Iliescu has refused to put off the voting.

Mr. Petruscu also said that "The members of the government stepped too quickly into the shoes of the privileged class belonging to the nomenklatura" (communist power structure), adding that he had signed what is known as the "Timisoara Proclamation".

That document, criticizing the government on the ground that it is "controlled by former communists who have confiscated the revolution", has become the platform of the opposition to the Iliescu regime.

Mr. Petruscu said he had submitted his resignation early this week, and it had been accepted on Friday. He is going to withdraw from public life to work for a doctorate and "concern myself with books", he said.

Roman's Electoral Speech Reported

AU1305153690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1434 GMT 13 May 90

["Election Campaign: Romanian Prime Minister's Electoral Speech"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 13/5/1990—The National Salvation Front [NSF] participates in the election campaign in a fair play spirit, along with all honest people that wish the country well, the Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman stated at the electoral rally held in a Bucharest suburban commune—30 Decembrie—where

he candidates for a seat in the chamber of deputies at the May 20 poll. [sentence as received] The prime minister stressed the NSF candidates' honesty and attachment to the country's major interests, their wish to help solving the problems Romania has to cope with.

Referring to local issues, Petre Roman highlighted that the provisional government considered victims those whose houses had been demolished by Ceausescu's dictatorship, showing that the government's program stipulated reparations for the peasants so as to facilitate the building of new homes in an adequate area. Roman adovcated administrative decentralization allowing for the local authorities to settle by themselves the socio-economic issues, a drive he called "regionalization" and compared with the regionalization in many West European countries.

Touching issues of agriculture, the Romanian premier showed that by the measures endorsed so far by the government, the essence of the ownership of land changed, meaning that it belonged now to the peasant either in form of private property or in form of association and the state no longer had the right to interfere in the organization of farm works, having instead only the duty to assist with credits, technical assistance and other means for the modernization of that important compartment of the Romanian economy.

Campeanu Will Not Support Electoral Boycott

AU1105183890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1807 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—The National Liberal Party does not intend to withdraw its candidates for the 20 May elections, Radu Campeanu, vice president of the Provisional National Unity Council and chairman of the National Liberal Party [NLP], told a ROMPRES editor. "We are not supporting an election boycott, which we will consider only in exceptional cases of crisis and violence," he said.

Asked how he would characterize the election campaign atmosphere in Romania ten days before the election day, the NLP leader said: "Deplorable. There is a climate of permanent threat and insecurity that adversely bears also on the future elections."

Campeanu Addresses Bucharest NLP Electoral Rally

AU1205160090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Today at noon, an electoral rally organized by the National Liberal Party [NLP] was held in Bucharest's Aviatorilor Square. Members and supporters of this party moved along the major streets in Bucharest, starting in Nicolae Balcescu Boulevard, where the headquarters of this political group is located, and ending in Aviatorilor Square, where the electoral rally was held. The rally was attended by more than 6,000 people. Mr. Radu Campeanu, the NLP president and presidential candidate as well as other candidates for senator and deputy in the 20 May elections took the floor.

In his speech, Mr. Radu Campeanu spoke about the NLP's electoral platform, urging the voters to vote for this party. Do not forget, said Mr. Campeanu, that our ideal is the ideal of freedom. The NLP will work for the prosperity of the Romanian people, a nation that is part and parcel of Europe.

The other speakers—NLP representatives—also stressed the concern of this party's members with freedom and democracy, the only viable way to ensure transformations in Romania. They called on voters on 30 May to vote for NLP candidates, who are regarded as a force of freedom and a force of reason.

Throughout the rally, slogans favoring the NLP and its candidate, Mr. Radu Campeanu, were chanted. Slogans against communism and dictatorship were also chanted.

The electoral rally of the NLP, the movement of the column from the party's headquarters to Aviatorilor Square, as well as the rally that was held there took place in an orderly fashion, without any incidents.

Further on Speech

AU1305191090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1624 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 13/5/1990—The future does not belong to collectivism, Marxism-Leninism and communism, stated on May 12 Radu Campeanu, National Liberal Party chairman and presidential candidate at a big electoral rally held in the Bucharest Aviatorilor Square.

The spring given by the victory of the Romanian revolution, he said, is a triumph of the people fighting for the freedom and civilization that was stolen from them by the past regime.

Friday night, the speaker stated to an audience of almost 10,000 the last session ended of the PNUC, that offered a lesson in democracy for the first time in 42 years.

The behavior of some Braila people during the election campaign for the Romanian nation's dignity and freedom, not to yield to any vicissitude. [sentence as received] He does it because he is deeply convinced that "the country is with us and it should accomplish its destiny through us" that is through liberals, the speaker said.

The electoral rally started at noon, as a column of almost 5,000 demonstrators arrived in Aviatorilor Square starting from the NLP head office in the 1848 Boulevard and walking along the Magheru, Ana Ipatescu and Aviatorilor Boulevards.

Campeanu Addresses Electoral Rally in Brasov

AU1305194890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] This afternoon, an electoral rally of the National Liberal Party took place in the Brasov Council Square. During the rally, Mr. Radu Campeanu, president of this political group and candidate to the country's presidency in the 20 May elections, made a speech. In his speech, Mr. Radu Campeanu referred to the need to privatize industry and agriculture and ensure pensions to peasants. If we take power, stressed the speaker, we will cancel nonprofitable enterprises and will be concerned with ensuring workplaces for employees. The speaker referred to the need to observe human rights.

Because of the pro-Campeanu and anti-Campeanu activities, Mr. Radu Campeanu's speech could be followed only by a small group of those who were present in front of the Council. The rally also took place without violence because of the presence of law enforcement forces.

After the electoral rally, Mr. Radu Campeanu held a news conference at the Carpati Tourist Complex. The news conference was attended by Romanian and foreign journalists.

More on Campeanu at Election Rally

AU1405091090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0736 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 14/5/1990—Mr Radu Campeanu, president of the National Liberal Party (PNL) a candidate for Romania's presidency, paid a visit to Brasov. During his talks with PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] officials, numerous questions were approached related to the need for the abolition of the obsolete legislations so as to effectively stimulate private initiative and privatization, as the existing one runs counter to it as well as for decentralization and the promotion of creative initiative at all levels.

PNUC activities were also criticized. Answering various questions Mr. Campeanu showed that, despite their shortfalls, despite embarrassing and even awkward moments, the PNUC sessions were an exercise of democracy, the first in Romania after 43 years, evincing also many positive aspects. As for the obsolete legislation, it must be urgently abrogated so as to create a new juridical framework, in compliance with the new demands, territorial-administrative authority must be strengthened, and an appropriate democratic and legal framework should be set up to ensure everybody's participation to renewals.

The election meeting in the city's central square gathered more than 10,000 citizens. The opening address was made by Mr Mircea Vasiliu, chairman of the county PNL organization. During the meetings slogans like "Campeanu, Campeanu," "Down with communism," "Liberty, liberty" were shouted throughout the meeting. Among the ideas developed by Mr. Campeanu in his address was also that of a rich country through rich people. "We wish each one of you to get rich and through your wealth make the country rich. The country rich. [sentence as received] The country's wealth cannot be made through planning or through false reports to Bucharest; it can be achieved only through each one's work, each one working as one thinks better, according to one's interest."

Throughout the meeting, an opposition group shouted slogans against Mr. Campeanu.

Minzatu Condemns Electoral Violence

AU1105183990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1809 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—In a statement made to a ROMPRES editor Mr. Ion Minzatu, PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] vice president, president of the Republican Party, said: I loathe the idea and strongly oppose to any possibility of continuing the election campaign with violence, with attacks on persons, with threats, making impossible the activity meant to assert the complete freedom we want to enjoy, the true democracy we intend to install forever in Romania. I hope that all measures will be taken until May 20 so that that date really mark free elections.

Surdu, Stoica Support 20 May Election Date

AU1105201090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1905 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—The election date must unquestionably be 20 May, Victor Surdu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and chairman of the Democrat Agrarian Party told a ROMPRES journalist. I believe our elections will be free and we must have them now. We need an elected stable, competent government that can cooperate with foreign partners for the recovery of the country.

Losing ground in the run-up to elections should not bring a negation of their validity or of their date, to irritation, which, in my opinion, are symptoms of the assessment of bad luck, not to say of losing the chance." [closing quotes as published]

Mr. Octavian Stoica, president of Romanies in Romania, chairman of the United Democratic Party of the Romanies, Fiddlers and Woodworkers of Romania, stated to a ROMPRES journalist:

I am very indignant at the way in which some Romanian citizens understand to manifest themselves these days that precede the first free elections in postwar Romania. Although they say they are acting in good faith, they do contribute to destabilizing the country, negatively influencing the preelection climate.

Poll Shows NSF, Iliescu Leading by Wide Margin

AU1105174990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1640 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/5/1990—A poll made by the "Dacia" opinion poll office on May 7, 8, 9 and 10 May among 1,000 village inhabitants of various ages and professions shows:

79.5 per cent of them support the NSF [National Salvation Front], 6.5 per cent the Christian and Democratic National Peasants Party, 5 per cent the National Liberal Party, 2 per cent the Agrarian Party, and the rest—other political groupings. For the Chamber of Deputies, 80.5 per cent will vote the NSF, 6 per cent—the Christian and Democratic National Peasants Party, 4 per cent—the National Liberal Party, etc.

As regards the candidates for Romania's presidency, the poll predicted Ion Iliescu would get 90 5 per cent of the votes, while Ion Ratiu and Radu Campeanu would get 3.5 per cent each.

Worth mentioning is that none of the participants in the poll signed any adhesion to support the three candidates to Romania's presidency.

Foreign Observers Slated for Elections

AU1005181190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1644 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/5/1990—Until now the Central Electoral Bureau was announced about the intention to participate as observers to the May 20 elections of the members of parliaments, representatives of political parties and nongovernmental organizations in several countries signatory to the Helsinki Final Act. [sentence as received] There will also participate representatives of the European Council and the European Parliament. A five-member delegation on behalf of the European Parliament has already been announced.

The National Democratic Institute and the National Republican Institute in the U.S.A. will send a 75-person delegation as representative of the U.S. Congress. The delegation will also include political personalities of other Latin American, European and Asian states. Representatives of the National Foundation for Electoral Systems of the Free Romanians' Forum in the U.S.A. announced their participation, too.

The USSR Supreme Soviet decided to send a delegation comprising also three members of the Soviet parliament.

From France it was announced a delegation of Parti Socialiste and a delegation (of about 20 persons) of Centre des Democrates Sociaux. A joint delegation was also announced on behalf of Rassemblement pour la Republique and Union pour la Democratie Francaise. L'organisation de la Jeunesse Socialiste Francaise will be represented by a 20-person delegation.

Bundestag's foreign policy commission in West Germany will send a delegation of 5-7 deputies.

"Villages Romains" organization began the necessary arrangements with the Central Electoral Bureau for the participation of a delegation of 150 observers.

UK Election Observers

AU1305185990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1628 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] London (ROMPRES) 13/5/1990—The personality No. 2 in the hierarchy of the Labour Party, Roy Hattersley, will be co- chairman of the international observers' delegation to the elections in Romania, the Labour Party announced. Hattersley will be one of the 60 political personalities from 20 countries that will watch over the democratic course of the election poll.

The British Government also announced it would send an experts delegation to elections.

Accreditation of Foreign Election Observers

AU1305190190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1620 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 13/5/1990—The accreditation of foreign observers to the May 20 poll continues at the Bucharest Headquarters of the Central Electoral Bureau. A delegation of seven representatives of the AFL/CIO Trade Unions of the U.S. arrived on May 12. Likewise, representatives were accredited of the French-Romanian Association, of several committees that check the observance of the Helsinki Final Act and of other non-government organizations. The delegation of the Council of Europe of Strasbourg made up of Spanish, West German, French, Italian, Portuguese, Belgian and Danish representatives was also announced on May 12.

Two hundred persons of almost all European countries, the U.S. and Canada have so far announced their intention to be observers.

As the Central Electoral Bureau says, foreign observers have full freedom to travel in the country and watch all stages of the electoral process, just by showing the accreditation card issued by the Romanian authorities.

The observers' only obligation is to be neutral all along their mission.

Ceausescu Reportedly Died During Torture

LD1305094190 Paris Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Ceausescu is reported to have died while being tortured. This is a new version of his death, which our colleagues from RFI and LE JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE have come up with following a month-long investigation in Romania, and thanks, in particular, to the revelations of a Romanian officer in the Interior Ministry. The Romanian dictator is reported to have

died of a heart attack while the police were trying to obtain information on the dictator's bank accounts abroad. His wife is reported to have been executed shortly afterward.

Pacoste, Matei Trial To Resume 5 Jun

AU1405092490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0819 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 14/5/1990—The hearings in the Timisoara trial of defendants who stand genocide and other charges for their part in the Timisoara events on 16-22 December 1989 ended Friday 11 May at the Military Department of the Higher Court of Justice.

During the last two sessions, Cornel Pacoste, former alternate member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party's Executive Political Committee and deputy prime minister and Ilie Matei, ex-member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], were interrogated.

During the session, Cornel Pacoste admitted he attended the 17 December 1989 meeting of the Executive Political Committee and did not take a stand against the decision to harshly repress the Timisoara demonstrations. For his part, Ilie Matei said he had remained of his own free will in Timisoara after the revolution broke out on 16 December and involved himself fully knowledgeable in the repressive measures ordered by the dictator.

The court adjourned until 5 June when the witness for the prosecution will be heard.

Criminal action has started against Ion Coman, Ilie Matei and Cornel Pacoste on charges of complicity in the subversion of the national economy.

Group Pleads With Bush for MFN Status

AU1005180890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1650 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/5/1990—The "New Romania" Centrist Group released today the copy of the letter sent to the President of the United States of America through the benevolence of the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest, whereby the wish is expressed for a new beginning in the Romanian-American relations, free from past cliches and prejudices. We want to build normal relations between two civilized nations.

Assessing that a first step in this direction would be the granting of the most favoured nation status to Romania the letter reads: No matter how conjunctural and unexpected the exigencies of politics, no one could ever argue why the odious regime of the dictator benefited from this clause which he defiantly annulled and today's Romania does not. It is high time, Mr. President, that U.S. Congress do an act of justice, that could open new horizons, proving to the whole world and to the Romanian people that the United States was and remains a country of justice, of the ever triumphant truth, always on the side of those who shed their blood for the sacred cause of democracy, freedom and in defence of the universally sanctioned human rights.

We think that now, before the elections in Romania, the first authentically free elections after 45 years of terror, it is a propitious moment to grant us again the most favoured nation status, the significance of such a decision being illustrative of the United States' concern to support the Romanian people and not a certain temporary government.

Journal Urges Changing Soviet Border

LD1405094390 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] It has once again been raised in a Romanian weekly that the current Soviet-Romanian frontier should be changed. Miklos Lengyel reports from Bucharest:

[Begin Lengyel recording] Moldavia without frontiers. It was with this main headline, and pictorially illustrated, that the latest issue of the weekly (PHOENIX) appeared in Bucharest. The author of the two-page article does not leave much doubt that the frontier of Romania and the Soviet Union should be drawn somewhere else. It was the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact that gave the Soviet Union the part of Moldavia beyond the River Prut. One of Romania's vice presidents recently proposed that the pact be ceremonially declared null and void and that the Romanian-Soviet friendship and mutual assistance agreement be abrogated.

The same question was dealt with by the poet Geza Szoecs in the television election broadcast of the Democratic Association of Magyars in Romania. The association's recently elected general secretary said that if Soviet Moldavia is returned to Romania, then this would alter the nature of the nationality issue in Romania. If, therefore, the Romanian leadership would like Soviet Moldavia to return to Romania, then in Transylvania and elsewhere the nationality issue would have to be resolved in such a way that it could be accepted also by the Russians and Ukrainians, who would then be in a minority situation, said the poet Geza Szoecs. [end recording]

Roman, Lukanov Statements After Signing Documents

AU1305163690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1536 GMT 13 May 90

["Diplomatic Activities: Roman-Lukanov Declarations"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Sofia, ROMPRES, 13/5/1990—After signing official documents, Romanian and Bulgarian Prime Ministers Petre Roman and Andrey Lukanov made brief declarations.

Petre Roman showed inter alia that the democratic processes proceeding in Romania and Bulgaria confirmed the multitude and force of the mutual interests as well as the possibility to overcome possible disagreements between the two parties which was not the case for the moment.

"The two countries' joining the democratic European civilizations" Premier Roman said, "entails the governments' concrete responsibility toward the general process of European integration in which obviously, neighbor countries with long, special traditions of friendship and good understanding have also the moral duty to demonstrate to those who receive us now, and the latter's openness is obvious, that we can contribute something positive to the European political and economic configuration". Petre Roman expressed his confidence that the specific and joint contribution to that European process was doubtlessly positive and reflected the interests of the two countries, of their citizens.

In turn, the Bulgarian Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov assessed the Romanian prime minister's visit in Sofia at a time of tense activity and responsibility especially for the Romanian prime minister, as an expression of the wish to develop the bilateral relations, all historical, traditional links of the two peoples. "I can assure you", Lukanov said, "that every serious social force in Bulgaria espouses the necessity to develop and deepen upon purely democratic bases the traditional friendship and collaboration between Bulgarians and Romanians".

SFRY To Become Member of Council of Europe

LD1105182890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 May (TANJUG)—In January next year, Yugoslavia will formally become a full member of the Council of Europe. This was stated this evening by the SFRY Presidency president, Dr Janez Drnovsek, upon his return from Strasbourg, where he had been on a three-day visit to the Council of Europe.

The inclusion of Yugoslavia in the Council of Europe depends primarily on the comprehensiveness of the realization of the socioeconomic reforms we have started, Dr Drnovsek said.

Council representatives expressed resounding praise for our results so far, expressing their conviction that these reforms will continue in accordance with the demands of European integration.

The talks in the Council of Europe, Dr Drnovsek stressed, are a significant contribution to the presentation of Yugoslavia's reform efforts and to the complete introduction of that part of Europe to our endeavors to overcome economic problems and compensate for shortcomings in that field in the past period.

The representatives of the Council of Europe were most interested in current political events, development of the multiparty system, and the economic reforms in Yugoslavia. Their interest in the Kosovo problem was, Dr Drnovsek stressed, considerably smaller, primarily because of the changes in the democratic spirit which have occurred in the province lately.

Dwelling on his meetings with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel, Dr Janez Drnovsek assessed both talks as very useful. The exchange of views with Mauno Koivisto was dominated by Yugoslavia's readiness to join EFTA [European Free Trade Association], which was fully supported by the Finnish president. With Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel he primarily discussed the efforts of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to successfully implement political and economic reforms and to join the European integration. Our goals are, Dr Janez Drnovsek said, very similar, and the meeting with Vaclav Havel was seen by many as a special symbol in itself.

Assembly Ratifies Investment Deal with FRG

LD1105220490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1957 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, May 11 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces adopted at its session in Belgrade today a bill on the ratification of an agreement between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany on mutual protection and stimulation of investments.

Under the agreement, the two countries undertake to protect mutual investments and resulting profits from non-commercial risks in the territory of the country in which the capital is invested.

They mutually guarantee a free transfer of payments in connection with an investment, particularly in case of capital and credit payments.

The agreement envisages that the investments of either signatory state can be expropriated, nationalized or subjected to other and similar measures only in the general interest and with adequate indemnity.

From 1968 to mid-1989, Yugoslavia and the F.R.G. registered 117 agreements on joint ventures, 306 treements on long-term production cooperation and 282 agreements on technology transfer.

Last year, the two countries' mutual trade totalled 13.617 billion marks. The F.R.G. is Yugoslavia's biggest foreign trade partner in view of the volume of mutual trade

Markovic Receives FRG's Hoechst Director

LD1105224790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0738 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)—Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Uwe Thomsen, a director of the Hoechst company, in Belgrade last night. Markovic and Thomsen discussed the scope for expanding cooperation between Yugoslav enterprises and the Hoechst company in the field of petrochemicals and the pharmaceutical business.

Bilateral Economic Protocol Signed With Turkey

TA1105202690 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1700 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] The joint Turkish-Yugoslav economic committee has concluded its eighth round of meetings in Belgrade. A protocol on the meeting was signed by State Minister Cemil Cicek and by Nikola Gasovski, a member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. The protocol envisages an increase in the bilateral volume of trade. Within this framework more mutual visits will be made, and the two countries will mutually organize and participate in international fairs and exhibitions.

Cooperation Agreement With Spain Signed

LD1105163890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Madrid, May 11 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia and Spain signed here today a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation in the next three years.

The protocol provides for usual cooperation forms, followed by an increased exchange of scholarships primarily for Yugoslav students, and a greater cooperation between universities of both countries.

Two exhibitions of Yugoslav artists are agreed to be held in Madrid. Yugoslav artists and cultural workers were invited to Spain's 1992 cultural events—the Olympic Games in Barcelona, the observances of the discovery of America, and the pageant "Madrid—cultural capital of Europe".

Assembly Discusses Recognition of Lithuania

LD1105165490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1413 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 may (TANJUG)—Slovenian deputy in the Yugoslav Assembly Tone Andrelic submitted a proposal at a session on Friday [11 May] for Yugoslavia to recognize Lithuania as a sovereign state and independent European state and set up diplomatic relations with it. Andrelic also launched an initiative for the Yugoslav Parliament to back the democratic processes in Lithuania, as well as Latvia and Estonia, which in his view represent an important driving force in the democratization of Europe's community.

The proposal will be reviewed and sent on to the Federal Government, which will then take a stand on it, it was noted at today's [11 May] session.

Serbia Calls for Diplomatic Relations With Israel

LD1105215890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1733 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)—Diplomatic relations with Israel should be renewed at the level of the federation, Aleksandar Prlja, Republican Secretary for Foreign Relations, said today at a session of the Serbian Assembly.

Any delay could harm the uniformity of Yugoslav foreign policy, he said, stressing that the continuation of relations which we had before 1967 could in no way be considered an expression of the ostensible desire for a change in the policy of friendship and cooperation with all the partners with whom we are already maintaining friendly relations.

Jovic Addresses Security Day Reception

LD1105205590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)—On the occasion of 13 May—Security Day—the vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Borisav Jovic, received, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf, a delegation of Yugoslavia's security organs and services, headed by Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Petar Gracanin.

The reception was attended by Stipe Suvar, Nenad Bucin, Bogic Bogicevic, and Riza Sapundziju, members of the SFRY Assembly; Army General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense; Branimir Pajkovic, a member of the Federal Executive Council; Milivoje Maksic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Anton Stari, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency; and other officials.

In his address, on behalf of the delegation of the security organs and services, Petar Gracanin stressed, among other things, that each subsequent stage in the development of our society poses ever more complex tasks for this service's members, but they nevertheless have demonstrated their high conscientiousness and professional approach to the tasks with which they have been charged. In the last five years alone, Gracanin stressed, 16 members of the organs of internal affairs have been killed, 54 of them have been injured, 124 have sustained serious injuries, and 1,629 light injuries, in the course of carrying out security duties in the service of the people.

The work of the organs and security services in carrying out the tasks in their competence was also rendered more difficult under the aggravated economic and political circumstances. We have tried, however, Gracanin said, to preserve our action and functional unity and to create successful coordination and cooperation regarding the country's vital security tasks. Our firm commitment was, and still is, to act in keeping with the constitution and law, and curb all forms of hostile and other damaging activities within the framework of our competence and our existing potentials.

Members of Yugoslavia's security organs and services are sharing the concern of working people and citizens for the destiny of the country. We trust our society's progressive forces and are expecting the top authorities to make decisions and solutions aimed at stopping the country's disintegration. Our optimism is based on this, as we are expressing our resolve to remain in the forefront of the struggle for the dignity of human life and AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] - based Yugoslavian internal and international stability, Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Petar Gracanin stressed.

After congratulating the members of the security organs and services on their day, Vice President of the SFRY Presidency Borisav Jovic went on to say:

"Let me congratulate you, the officials of the security services, who are here today, and all the members of the security organs and services all over our country, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and my own, on the Security Day.

"It has already become a tradition in the SFRY Presidency to have meetings and talks with officials of the security organs and services in the federation, the republics, and the autonomous provinces each year. This is also an opportunity for us to say something about the state of affairs in this sphere, particularly about these issues which play a significant role in safeguarding the country's integrity more effectively from all kinds of threats to its independence and integrity and its constitutional and legal order. In our system these very significant and honorable duties and tasks are entrusted to the security organs and services.

"The social situation in which members of the security organs and services are carrying out these difficult and complex duties is marked by many characteristics of the great historical trials Yugoslavia had to undergo on many occasions. There are many features suggesting that this situation may be regarded as one of the most difficult ones since the end of World War II.

"Momentous changes have taken place in our society recently, ones which have been paralleling the big changes on our continent and in the whole world. Yugoslavia was, and still is, a pioneer of the reforms that are fully underway. The security services are in a very delicate position, for they have to adjust themselves to these momentous changes and carry out their tasks successfully.

"After years of hesitancy we have embarked on radical and comprehensive economic reforms based on the market and respect for its laws. Although we have so far yielded good results, particularly in curbing inflation, and created basic preconditions for further decisive moves at building a modern economic system and for proceeding more daringly toward the necessary restructuring of the economy, we are nonetheless confronted with the related problems of political instability stemming from social difficulties, the drop in production, the illiquidity, the closure of enterprises, and the like. All this may be, and is, the reason for occurrences of dissatisfaction and other [illegible] inconveniences we have to overcome.

"Corresponding changes in our political system are also under way, as a wide-ranging democratization of social relations is being carried out. The main directions of this development, regarding the advancement of human rights and freedoms, more democracy, pluralism of ideas and programs, free and democratic elections, and the like, are already ideologically clarified.

"It is a clear aspiration of our community, as it aims to preserve Yugoslavia's existence and facilitate its quicker emergence from the crisis, to introduce a democracy whereby all political parties will have the same chances. We are, however, also confronted with completely different approaches which count on a simplified kind of 'democracy' whereby the Communists would be stripped of power at all costs and Yugoslavia dismembered. These are the main goals that would be pursued in such a political confusion.

"There are as yet no satisfactory political answers in the country about the constitutional changes on which the legal regulation of the introduction of multiparty system depends, so the danger of serious difficulties is looming large in this domain of work.

"Anarchy, which is threatening to take hold of this sphere in Yugoslavia, has already triggered serious intranational and intrarepublican conflicts, has threatened the work of certain federal organs as well as that of other sociopolitical communities, and has enabled the revival of defeated forces from the past: the resurrection of regressive and even fascist concepts which are threatening, in the name of false democracy, the first results in the implementation of the economic reformist moves and the rights and freedoms of our citizens, nations, and nationalities.

"There is also a serious threat of disintegration of Yugoslavia as a state, something that, in effect, impairs its reputation in the world and creates fear and uncertainty about the future among the widest strata of the people.

"This is why we are now facing huge and urgent tasks to stop these negative trends and redirect them in a positive direction. The crucial issue is respect for the rules of a law-governed state, legality, and constitutionality. No matter which party comes to power, it is duty-bound to respect Yugoslavia's Constitution and laws, while the struggle for power on a multiparty basis itself ought to be regulated urgently at the federal level.

"We must speed up the adoption of new constitutional and legal solutions which will facilitate social stability and the further democratic and overall progress of the country, its citizens, and the nations and nationalities. This will not go easily or rapidly, but this must be done, because if it is not, serious threats with unforeseeable and tragic consequences will hang over the common fate of us all.

"In these conditions I feel the need to stress in particular the enormous importance and role of the security organs and service. As always, on this occasion, too, conscious of the severity of the situation in which we find ourselves, they must perform their duty in a self-sacrificing and honorable way.

"We will carry out the forthcoming reforms ourselves, in accordance with the objective circumstances in our country and according to the interests and needs of our citizens. We will not permit any outside interference. We will continue to oppose energetically organized activities aimed at destroying and undermining the constitutionally established order—both those in the country as well as those abroad. Yugoslavia will once again say no to all those who are today working for its destruction, or are trying to realize within it their own selfish interests at the price of chaos and civil war.

"The constitutional and legal order in Yugoslavia can be changed only in a way set out by the Constitution. This country has at its disposal sufficient means and forces to ensure this. Moreover, we have demonstrated and proved this in Kosovo, when an attempt was made to destroy the constitutional order. The security organs there have successfully carried out their duty, and are still carrying it out, regardless of the numerous unprincipled attacks and duress which they experience daily.

"Likewise, and despite the deteriorated overall situation, the state and its organs, and above all members of the security organs and service as specialized organs, must in an uncompromising way, in keeping with the currently

valid Constitution and corresponding laws, ensure in each region of our country the protection of the personal, property, political, and other rights and freedoms of each citizen from any kind of criminal and unconstitutional attacks, as well as security, public order, and peace, full security in communications, and the safety of every foreign visitor and guest.

"In this sphere both the cooperation of the security organs and service in all the sociopolitical communities, and the help they give each other, is one of the major conditions for this job to be carried out in the best possible way, thus ensuring the equality of the citizens of Yugoslavia throughout its territory, and a feeling of a fully socially based, legal, and social security which every law-governed state must ensure for all its citizens.

"Members of the security organs and service enjoy the broadest support of the citizens of this country, and I ensure you, also the full support and assistance of the SFRY Presidency," Borisav Jovic, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency, said.

Defense Secretary Congratulates Armed Forces

LD1105224390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)—Federal Secretary for National Defense, Army General Veljko Kadijevic, with his aides today received the representatives of the security organs and services of the SFRY Armed Forces, on the occasion of Yugoslavia's Security Day, 13 May.

I am convinced that you will continue as you have been doing for the past 46 years, inspired by the revolutionary work of Josip Broz Tito and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, exerting all your intellectual and physical abilities, supported by pro-Yugoslav oriented working people and citizens, to successfully protect our Armed Forces so that they will also in future efficiently safeguard the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Yugoslav territory and the order established by the SFRY Constitution. Doing this, you will, in the most democratic way based on the valid laws, give your full contribution to a more rapid and successful realization of all our reforms, Federal Secretary for National Defense, Army General Veljko Kadijevic, said, congratulating the security organs and services of the SFRY Armed Forces on their holiday.

National Party Established in Titograd

LD1305130390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2029 GMT 12 May 90

[Summary] Titograd, 12 May (TANJUG)—The National Party [Narodna Stranka] was publicly promoted in Titograd tonight. Dr Jovan Kilibarda was elected its chairman. The party favors a federal set-up of Yugoslavia constituted by those nations which would decide by referendum to be its parts. Several hundred people joined the party following its founding assembly.

Alliance of Ruthenians, Ukrainians Founded

LD1205221590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1728 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Novi Sad, May 12 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Alliance of Ruthenians and Ukrainians was founded in Novi Said today. Its main goal is to preserve the national identity of these nations, whose members number about 30,000 in Yugoslavia.

As underscored, the organization does not have any party characteristics and its very name indicates that it is open to everyone, regardless of national and religious affiliation, but primarily to those who are determined to strengthen good relations in Yugoslavia.

Today's founding assembly was attended by guests from the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania.

Economists End Meeting on Reform Program

LD1105195590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1510 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Brioni (Yugoslavia), May 11 (TANJUG)—It is essential that we endure in the implementation of a restrictive monetary policy and initiate a new development cycle which would result in the creation of a more modern and flexible economic structure, Yugoslav economists said in a message drafted at the end of a three-day meeting on the northern Adriatic island of Brioni.

If we were to loosen the monetary faucets, the economy would at once start anew along the inflation road, the economists said, thus also rejecting criticism directed at the federal government's monetary policy.

The economists gave a very favourable assessment of the results achieved so far in the government's anti-inflation programme. However, they warned that the current temporary recession is a normal price usually paid in the drive to curb inflation.

They see a way out of the recession in the initiation of a new development cycle, which would be based on the development of entrepreneurship, the formation of small and medium-sized firms and on infrastructural projects.

The key to success lies in a restructuring of enterprises and a transformation of social property, which also calls for the drafting of an economically rational model of privatization, the Yugoslav economists said.

In an address to the Assembly on May 8, Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic told the economists that his government would consistently implement the reforms, as they led Yugoslavia into the world's developed segment.

Buzadzic Elected Constitutional Court President

LD1105175990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)—Delegates of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today unanimously elected Milovan Buzadzic the president of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. The SFRY Presidency forwarded this proposal to the Yugoslav Assembly.

POLITIKA Suspends Journalists, Editors

AU1005130390 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 1 May 90 p 23

[Milan Becejlic article: "Profession Without a Mandate"]

[Excerpts] They say in Belgrade that Zivorad Minovic, director and chief and responsible editor of POLITIKA, and Dusan Mitevic, director of Belgrade Radio and Television, are worth as many as 100 tanks to the Serbian leadership. The barrels of these armored vehicles used to be aimed at the people not to the liking of the top Serbian official politicians, but now they are shelling their own rear. About 40 journalists and editors of the POLITIKA Newspaper Publishing Enterprise, most of them from NIN, POLITIKA, and SVET, are among the first casualties. The anathema cast during the past several months and years on most of these people who are now ostracized has ended with the punishment of reducing their pay so that their financial status in this house is equal to that of porters and cleaners.

In order to provide this maneuver with a kind of legal cover, the book of regulations has been amended. The new book of regulations was adopted by the Workers' Council on 6 April and published on 11 April. This move was supported by director Minovic himself, who said on that occasion: "It should be made clear to those people who use their outside activities to work against POLITIKA that they have to suffer certain consequences because of such activity; in this case they are financial consequences. All of their incomes will be reduced. This is the way that the POLITIKA house, which has never dismissed any of its workers, is making it clear to these members of the collective that it is dissatisfied with their work. They are expected to go to some other place to work...." Such an explanation obviously has a broader significance because, according to its cause and messages, it represents a kind of warning and threat to all the others. Here one does not invoke the code of professional ethics, but the coordination of views with the chief editor, who identifies the editorial policy of the house with the policy of the leadership whose direct descendant and dependent he is. Careful readers of the Yugoslav press will find the names of only a few journalists who also write for other newspapers on the list of the people punished. Not a single one of them has ever attacked his house and its editorial policy. Therefore, the question is: In what way are they working against POLITIKA?

The List of Frightened People Is Much Longer

Some time ago, the Yugoslav Association of Professional Journalists was founded in Belgrade; its independent activity is aimed toward protecting journalists' interests. Its members include some journalists from the POLITIKA house. It is interesting that this list and the list of journalists that Minovic considers unacceptable are very similar. The fact that these people had joined the association obviously presented a firm reason to declare them to be against the POLITIKA house. By calling them idlers, he has only revived an old practice and established a new formula that had to be complied with by the journalists of this newspaper that used to be prominent not so long ago. It is small wonder then that, among other bans and warnings, the new book of regulations includes one banning "the spreading of unfavorable reports concerning a worker or the situation in the collective." It would be really very difficult to prove that the ostracized journalists have violated this provision of the book of regulations, which would then be a reason to degrade them to the position of workers "performing simple jobs with instructions for work." Can you imagine the following journalists being put into this category: Aleksandar Tijanic, Stevan Niksic, Velizar Zecevic, Zoran Jelicic, Milos Vasic, Milan Milosevic, Svetislav Spasojevic, Boro Krivokapic...? During the most glorious days of NIN (glorious according to the number of copies sold, too), these people formed the weekly's best team. If their editor fails to issue orders to them or if they fail to carry out those orders, then they will have to be idle and therefore they will be shown the door of the POLITIKA skyscraper.

The only thing left for the "idlers" to do is complain. This is that well-known road of proving the truth and one's rights in our kind of communism, a road leading nowhere. The POLITIKA Workers' Council president is that very person who made up that wage list for unacceptable journalists, and the trade union organization in the house is so insignificant that it was not even consulted when Minovic's new book of regulations was drafted. The only remaining alternative is the regular court, whose verdict in favor of the journalists would mean opposing official Serbian politics. After all, many valid verdicts that pertained to Z. Minovic and the institutions in his collective have never been executed. [passage omitted]

The "punitive operation" in POLITIKA coincided with the suspension of Novi Sad editors Doda Tot-Isakov and Biljana Vorkapic, so the drama of journalistic turmoils in Serbia had a new episode. The Serbian Journalists Association failed to speak up on this occasion and it is questionable whether it will at all when it is known that its head is a POLITIKA editor, a member of Minovic's team. [passage omitted]

One can reproach the punished journalists for complaining only when their incomes were reduced and their existence was threatened, but one cannot deny the awakening of the professional and human conscience that had

started even before their wages were changed. The fact that they were brave enough to reveal this shameful act by their colleagues in power says that a totalitarian policy failed to destroy in them those values with which their profession achieved great social importance and respect. The only thing still completely uncertain is whether behind this journalistic breeze in the "Serbian spring" one can discern a deeper political turmoil that is a harbinger of a stormy Serbian fall.

Molosevic Meets Serbian Security Officials

LD1105165890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1023 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)—On the occasion of the day of the security service, 13 May, the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia Presidency president, Slobodan Milosevic, received a delegation of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs headed by Republican Secretary Radmilo Bogdanovic.

Slobodan Milosevic held talks with Internal Affairs service officials about their tasks on crime prevention and the protection of peace and order in line with law.

The talks referred to modernization, cadre and material advancement of the Internal Affairs Service, as well as to the course of realization of the Republican Secretariat of Internal Affairs' tasks in implementing the decision of the SR of Serbia Presidency for it to take over security tasks in Kosovo

Opposition Demands Free Elections in Serbia

LD1305221890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 13 May 90

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG)—Unless the decision about scheduling free multiparty elections in Serbia is made by 1 June we will take to the streets with this demand, champions of the Democratic Party [Demokratska Stranka] stated at today's promotion of the party and preliminary assembly of its branch in the Belgrade municipality of Rakovica.

President of the Executive Council Kosta Cavoski announced that tomorrow the republic's presidency and assembly will be presented with the opposition's (Democratic Party, Liberal Party, National, Democratic-Ecological-Farmers') joint demand for setting the date, no later than the end of the year, for Serbia's free elections.

A four to five month period must be secured for the opposition's preparations and conditions must be equal to those of the communists, particularly regarding access to the media in the course of the electoral campaign, Cavoski stressed. Also demanded is the formation of a so-called roundtable of all parties where draft laws on political parties, elections and the press would be prepared by agreement.

President of the Central Council Dragoljub Micunovic stressed that it is not the Democratic Party's style to be involved in "necrophilia, graveyard questions, and moving tombs" and that this party will not take part in the announced trial of Josip Broz in Valjevo. [passage omitted]

Serbian Assembly Hears Delegates' Questions

LD1105220690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)—In his reply to delegate Bosko Nicic's question—where will architect Stojan Maksimovic live after his release because Radio and TV director Dusan Mitevic has moved into his apartment—the Republican Executive Council says that court proceedings are not yet over. Mitevic got the apartment from the Belgrade Socialist Alliance of Working People City Conference and the latter was given the use of the apartment from the Belgrade housing community.

When Dusan Kojar asked—what are the possibilities of returning the treasures of the Sremski Karlovci secondary school which were robbed in 1945—the reply was that prospects for instituting proceedings existed on condition that relevant documents with all the facts about this wealth are made available.

The process of emigration of the population from the territory of Sandzak continues. The republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, as stressed in a reply to delegate Dragan Todorovic, monitors the situation in this area. On the basis of this, the information was compiled showing that the Serbs constitute one third and Muslims 58 percent of all the emigrants.

In connection with the question—how many citizens from Serbia were given "visas" for leaving Yugoslavia—it was stated that last year resident permits were withdrawn from 369 persons. Expulsions are usually marked by delays because foreigners are unable to obtain travel documents or the countries where they wish to go are refusing to receive them. Such problems are expected regarding the forthcoming withdrawal of resident permits from Albanian citizens, especially those who have been living in Serbia longer than three decades.

Delegates also asked how radioactive waste was stored, how the decisions of Kosovo legislative and administrative organs can be valid when the provincial legal system is not yet functioning as it should, what right did the workers council of Kosovo Elektroprivreda have to abolish the decision on the inclusion of this system into the uniform electroindustrial enterprise of Serbia and to sack the legally appointed director in order to reinstate Ljazer Krasnici.

Delegates were also interested in the future of the Council of the Republic and the meaning of Aleksandar Prlja's statement that multiparty elections in Serbia will be held in half a year's time, to which Prlja replied that

this is only his personal conviction. There was also a question—whom does Mihalj Kertez represent in the Serbian Presidency and delegates also asked the Serbian Assembly to take a stand on his insulting Janez Drnovsek. Drnovsek was mentioned once more, in connection with a question why Belgrade television failed to transmit his interview to Zagreb television and who was responsible for it.

Batric Jovanovic wanted to know, among other things, when this Assembly would be able to adopt a document whereby war damages committed by Bulgaria and Hungary will not be ignored and forgiven.

Serbian Renaissance Movement Presents Program

LD1305141890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1814 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Sremski Karlovci, Vojvodina, 12 May (TANJUG)—The program of the party of the Serbian Renaissance Movement [Srpski Pokret Obnove, SPO] was presented this evening in the presence of more than 2,500 people in Dvorska Basta [Palace Garden] at the Small Sports' Stadium in Sremski Karlovci.

The gathering was addressed first by Vuk Draskovic, the chairman of the party, then by the writer Milan Komnenic, chairman of the SPO Executive Committee, the writer Slobodan Raketic, and the Vrsac resident Ilija Zivkovic, who was presented as one of the original veterans of the events in Vojvodina.

The heralded reception of leaders of the SPO by the Sremski Karlovci Mayor Pavle Straser did not take place, although in announcements of the meeting it was said that this would happen. The gathering in the Small Sports' Stadium otherwise began late and was accompanied by an incident, when a handball match was cut short. When the handball players insisted that the continuation of the competition they had started be made possible, SPO sympathizers present responded by shouting and expressing their disapproval.

At the end of the almost two-hour long meeting, the chairman of the SPO local committee, Djordje Nedeljkovic, dissociated himself from, he said, individuals who today wore fur caps [subara] and waved knives around. However, Vuk Draskovic, taking the floor, said: There is no dissociation from anyone who is here, but there is something else. For a moment someone has shown an ordinary kitchen knife. The television has been filming—how do I know whose television this is. It is not ours—it is a communist one! They want to "capture" something, blow it out of proportion and band it about, because they can survive only on lies.

In practical terms, today's meeting and the presentation of the party of the SPD was used for a fierce settling of scores with communists, attacks on the personality, and accomplishments of Josip Broz Tito and polemics with Slobodan Milosevic in connection with his speech to workers in Pancevo. Those present mainly accompanied these attacks with shouts of approval, and by whistling and chanting "Vuk, Vuk"....

After those present had been chanting, Vuk [Draskovic] said that one should refrain from this because yesterday this was "Tito, Tito", today "Slobo, Slobo" [Slobodan Milosevic], and we see where all this has led us, he said. Let us link ourselves to the national idea, the national program, and to our Saint Sava tradition—and then it is certain that we will never betray ourselves and our people, he added.

Serbia is in danger, Draskovic said. It has twice shed blood for the idea of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is a great Serbian misconception and a fatal mistake. But the SPO has not been, nor will it be, against Yugoslavia in a single word. However, we are against Yugoslavia at any price, and especially against an anti-Serbian Yugoslavia.

Draskovic stressed that this party does not involve itself much in questions of the borders of the Serbian state, but he stressed that the western border of Serbia will be "where Serbian blood was shed by Ustasha daggers". But, he added, if one were guided by the logic of the Ustasha hawkish leaders—one would say—the borders of Serbia are where we please.

The position of Serbs is difficult, though official Serbia remains silent, Draskovic said. It was only a few days ago in Pancevo that Slobodan Milosevic stated, in a stifled way, that account must be taken of Serbs beyond the borders of Serbia, too.

However, he added, Serbian communists are only ta ng account of how to preserve their criminally acquired power, and they are not concerned about Serbs (these words were accompanied by chants of "down with the communists").

The status of Serbia has not been resolved, Draskovic said, as Milosevic claims. And Serbia is not only from Dragas [in Kosovo] to Horgos [in Vojvodina]—he is mistaken if he believes that he has rounded off Serbia's borders.

Finally, Draskovic was explicit, democratic socialism does not exist—either democracy exists, or socialism.

Serbian Socialist Youth Federation Ends Congress

LD1305130290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2150 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG)—The 12th and final congress of the Serbian Socialist Youth Federation, which by the end of this year, according to its decisions, should grow into the Youth Council, as the social organization, and into the Social-Democratic Federation of the Youth of Serbia, as a political party, ended in Belgrade this evening.

In the meantime, the Serbian Socialist Youth Federation, its organs and working bodies, will continue their

work until the expiration of the period for the (?registration) of sociopolitical organizations in accordance with the future law on political organization in Serbia.

It is estimated that the organization of the two-day Congress of the Serbian Socialist Youth Federation in the Sava Center cost—together with all the activities in preparing it—about 2.5 million dinars, and this sum, it was said, was in large measure covered by the contributions of sponsors.

The congress adopted a declaration that gives full support to the refounding of the Serbian Students' Federation, and the abolition of this organization in 1974 was assessed as politically wrong and harmful.

Congress delegates also gave their mass support to the Serbian Assembly's program on Kosovo.

Slovenia To Appoint Government 'Next Week'

AU1105193790 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 May 90

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Text] [Announcer] France Bucar, president of the Slovene Assembly, announced that [word indistinct] session of the republican Parliament will be held at the beginning of next week, at which a new executive council will be appointed. That may be an opportunity to conclude the [word indistinct] session of the Parliament, which was not concluded yesterday about two hours after midnight. Here is a report by Relja Atanasijevic:

[Atanasijevic] Because the extended term of the previous executive council has already expired, all parties in the republic agree that one should form a cabinet of ministers as soon as possible so that Slovenia will not remain without a government.

The Presidency of Slovenia has consulted heads of party [word indistinct] and established that the representatives of the Demos coalition extend their support to the head of the Christian Democratic Party, Lojze Peterle, as premier designate. Parties of the opposition have said that they will decide about the composition of the government on the basis of the premier designate's program. According to unofficial information, Peterle has not prepared the new government's program. It seems that this unofficial information is rather well founded. Such an impression results from an announcement issued today by the Presidency of Slovenia in which it advises the head of the Christian Democratic Party to prepare the platform of the government program and the list of ministers. In this connection, the Presidency of the republic is expected to meet Peterle again and, on the basis of his proposal, to nominate the candidate for premier and submit the proposal to the assembly.

It is highly unlikely that this will happen in just a few days. The next session of the Slovene Parliament may be an opportunity to conclude the [word indistinct] which was left unfinished at 0200 yesterday, because deputies were tired and went to get some sleep.

The debate on adopting the declaration in support of the independence of the three Baltic republics had dragged on as if it was never going to end. Opinions were divided both about the text of the declaration and about whether the document more concerns Slovenia or the Baltic republics. [Word indistinct] Milan Pintar, who (?did not like) the debate said the following: The Slovene Parliament is behaving pretentiously and haughtily already at its first session, wishing to present every [word indistinct] in the world with its own truth about what is and what is not right.

Slovene Elections Termed Illegitimate

LD1305223290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1136 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 13 May (TANJUG)—The Progressive People's Party of the Center [Napredna Narodna Stranka Centra], the Slovene Alliance for World Democracy [Slovenacki Savez za Svjetsku Demokraciju], the Commission for Human Rights [Komisija za Ljudska Prava], the Ecological Council of Slovenia, and the Independent Trade Unions, participating in the Slovene Action, regard, in their statement for the public, the recent elections in Slovenia as illegitimate and demand the annulment of the results. They maintain that the method of the elections in Slovenia demonstrated a great deal of undemocratic behavior and political immaturity, thus influencing the development of democracy in Croatia where some organizations and individuals were also, as they say, turned down. According to the statement, the electoral system in Slovenia was prepared by candidates from the candidate lists, which is nothing but a power-sharing agreement.

The Slovene Action is convinced that the voters were misled and denied the opportunity to choose the right people and political forces, which means that the candidates put forward were imposed on the voters and can by no means reflect the people's will.

"These elections," they say, "are just a wide selection of extremists and newly formed parties which have themselves designed their right of public presentation, so they are acting violently and unscrupulously as impostors in the name of the people."

We regard today's political reality as one of a temporary and forcibly imposed administration in Slovenia and demand that the electoral procedures be repeated and the elections declared null and void regardless of results, the statement of this group of political parties and organizations concludes.

Slovenia's Ribicic: 'Break With Communism'

AU1305193490 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8 May 90 p 5

[Report on interview with Ciril Ribicic, chairman of the League of Communists of Slovenia-Party of Democratic Reform, by Jozo Curic in Zagreb; date not given: "Break With Communism"]

[Text] Zagreb—Ciril Ribicic is chairman of the Slovene party of reformed Communists, which carries the attribute "Party of Democratic Reform" (ZKS-SDP). Under his leadership the Slovene delegation of the SFRY League of Communists [LCY] walked out of the 14th Congress in January. Since then, the LCY has been divided. Ribicic is a deputy in the freely elected Slovene parliament and leader of the opposition.

[Curic] How do you perceive the future of Slovenia now that the elections are over?

[Ribicic] We have shifted from one system to another, from a one-party state to pluralist society. For us it is of particular importance that this happened quietly, without any excesses. There is no return. The SKD-SDP recognizes the legitimacy of these elections.

[Curic] How do you perceive Slovenia's future in Yugoslavia?

[Ribicic] All parts of the country are trying to reach a higher degree of independence—in those parts where one carried out radical reforms as well as in the other parts, where one did not. This is why the idea of a confederation is finding increasing support.

We want a Slovenia in a confederal system. Whether as a member of a federation of states or within a confederation with the rest of Yugoslavia has to be discussed and decided elsewhere. Here the citizens will vote on it in a referendum, and then the newly-elected parliament will decide.

[Curic] What will the relationship between your party and the Slovenes in Austria be in the future?

[Ribicic] At the last party congress, we kept away from all state functions. This applies also to our relations with the Slovenes who live in neighboring Austria. In the past, our word was more important because it represented a state decision. Now there will be more links on the basis of similar programmatic guidelines.

As far as the other political parties are concerned, we try to achieve understanding whenever the situation of Slovenes in Yugoslavia and the situation of Slovenes outside the country are concerned.

[Curic] Do the communists have a new strategy following the elections in Slovenia?

[Ribicic] We are breaking with Communism. We have partly implemented this break in our statutes and organization. We prefer to be described as "reformers" or "social democrats" and not as communists. We support democratic socialism and our program lies somewhere between the social-democratic and socialist programs of left-wing European parties.

Organization Condemns Draskovic's Activities

LD1305221690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Pristina, 13 May (TANJUG)—At a meeting of the Kosovo Polje-based Bozur [peony], an association for the return of Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated, there was condemnation today of the activity of Vuk Draskovic. Attention was drawn to some of the unacceptable things he is advocating, but also to the phenomenon that Serbs and Montenegrins are increasingly joining Draskovic's still unregistered party.

The activity of Draskovic, it was said, could cause a renewed split within the Serbian nation, especially in Kosovo.

Bozur also believes that the Albanian separatists are now changing their tactics and, through alternative associations and legal organs and institutions in Kosovo, are in fact trying to block the work of the official organs, and even take power. In this, it was observed, Pristina's Albanian language broadcasts on radio and television and RILINDIA are helping them enthusiastically. Hence it is proposed to the Kosovo assembly that it introduce temporary measures in these current affairs institutions. It is proposed that a protest be sent to the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade against the toleration of the impermissible activity of the Albanian mafia in their country, which, in addition, is coming out with various lies about Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Kosovo Democratic Alliance Holds News Conference

LD1105224490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2135 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Pristina, May 11 (TANJUG)—The Democratic Alliance of Kosovo, the ethnic Albanian alternative organization with the largest membership in this province of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, has formed branches in Switzerland and West Germany, the press was told in the provincial capital of Pristina today.

Some 20 branches, numbering 15,000 members, have been organized so far, officials of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo claim.

The Albanian alternative movement assessed the situation in Kosovo, where ethnic Albanian unrests are continuing, as not improving despite the fact that the state of emergency was lifted in the province last month.

They claim that the autonomous functions of the province have been considerably restricted since the Serbian Interior Secretariat took over the most important security functions last March.

At the press conference in Pristina it was heard that Kosovo academician Gazmed Zajmi and lawyer Bajram Kelmendi, both ethnic Albanians, had requested the provincial organs to withdraw their agreement to the amendments to the Serbian constitution adopted late in March of last year.

Under the constitution, the Republic of Serbia regained state sovereignty throughout its territory, which had been denied it under the 1974 federal constitution.

The leadership of the League of Communists of Kosovo today accused the ethnic Albanian alternative groups of being behind the request which in fact calls for revising the constitutional position of the province where ethnic Albanians enjoy all the rights of a national minority. Ethnic Albanians are the majority population in Kosovo, but are a minority in Serbia, of which Kosovo is a province.

In the view of the leadership of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the collusion between the alternative groups and ethnic Albanian separatists has completly blocked the work of the legal authorities. Ethnic Albanian representatives, who have an overwhelming majority in the provincial organs of authority, are blocking all decisions of the top republican and federal organs and resisting the implementation of the Yugoslav government's reforms.

Political manipulation of the ethnic Albanian population and pressure on the Slavic population heightens the latent danger of ethnic conflicts in the province and again sets Serbs and Montenegrins thinking of collectively moving out of the province. In view of all this, the political and security situation in Kosovo is again becoming dramatic.

Croatian Trade Union Concludes First Congress

LD1305202290 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1838 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Zagreb, May 13 (TANJUG)—The first congress of the Alliance of Independent Trade Unions of Croatia, which opened three days ago as the Eighth Congress of the Trade Unions of Croatia, closed in Zagreb today, marking the end of an assembly of the highest representatives of the working class of Yugoslavia's second-biggest republic.

The Trade Unions of Croatia, an interest organization of its members, is committed to creating for them an economic, social and working security, as well as a European quality of life. This will be achieved through the price of labor, which could realistically by 1994 come close to the purchasing power of the average wage earned by the West Europe worker.

To that end, the minimum price of labor in 1990 which should be won in collective contracts should be the dinar equivalent of 400 Deutschemarks (DM), while the average wage should not be under 700 DM a month by the end of the year.

No new statute was [word indistinct] at the congress, which featured a great many polemics and divergent approaches to the new trade unions, owing to the multitude of proposed amendments. A new statute should be adopted at a conference of the Alliance of Independent Trade Unions within six months' time at the latest.

The Yugoslav trade union organization was in the country's erstwhile single-party system largely under the influence of the ruling League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Democratic Initiative Branch Set Up in Mostar

LD1205233190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service 1455 GMT 12 May 90

[Excerpt] Mostar, 12 May (TANJUG)—A Union of the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative [Udruzenje za Jugoslavensku Demokratsku Inicijativu, UJDI] branch in Bosnia-Hercegovina was set up in Mostar today, and was joined by all the branches set up so far in the republic. The UJDI union of Bosnia-Hercegovina, based in Mostar, aims to coordinate its activities at implementing the UJDI's program commitments regarding affirmation of the principles of citizens's sovereignty and their elementary human rights and freedoms, in response to the collectivist and nationalist options that are being offered on the Yugoslav scene. [passage omitted]

Macedonian Communists Support Party Leadership

LD1205212590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Skopje, 12 May (TANJUG)—The Central Committee of the Macedonian League of Communists-Party for Democratic Transformation today confirmed its confidence in Petar Gosev. At today's session the Central Committee rejected—with only two votes against—the initiative of the Kumanovo League of Communists municipal committee to hold a vote of confidence today in the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Macedonian League of Communists-Party for Democratic Transformation and its president Petar Gosev.

The Kumanovo party organization launched this initiative in connection with the attitude of the present Macedonian party leadership toward the suspension of the 14th extraordinary League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress and the ensuing events in the Yugoslav League of Communists. Two participants in the discussion on this initiative stressed that time has shown that the stands and assessments of the Macedonian League of Communists leadership were correct.